

# ~ SOUTHERN ~ TEXTILE BULLETIN

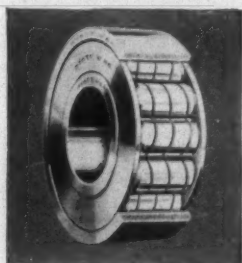
VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 19, 1931

No. 25

INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Cotton, Silk, Worsted, Rayon, Carpet, Plush,  
Narrow and Special Fabric Looms are now  
available with Hyatt Roller Bearings

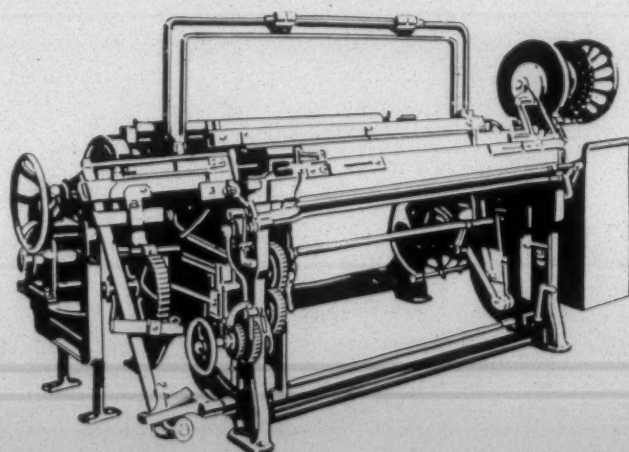


These dependable bearings are applied to crank, bottom and rocker shafts, to dobby drives, warp beams, take up and spike rolls, to drive and auxiliary drive positions, sprockets, idlers, harness motions and to cam rollers.

The direct reason for their use in looms is long service life and negligible rate of wear which results in substantial maintenance economies and increased individual loom production.

Shafts and motions are rigidly held to their proper operating positions, clutch action is more efficient, warp beams and take up rolls do not stick, bind or jump; weaving is uniform, no bars or lines appear in the cloth.

Hyatt advantages are available in every type of loom, in every kind of preparation and finishing machine. Specify Hyatt Roller Bearings by name on your next order.



HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark    Detroit    Chicago    Pittsburgh    Oakland

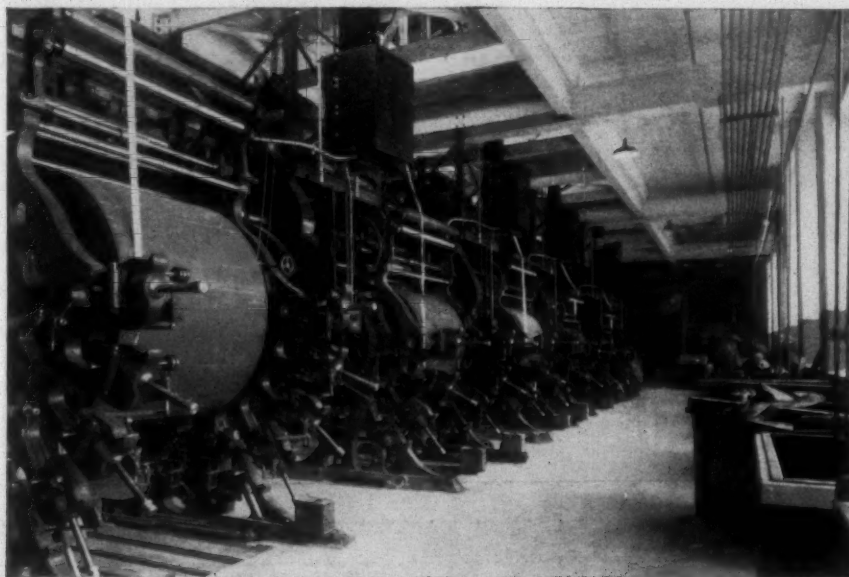
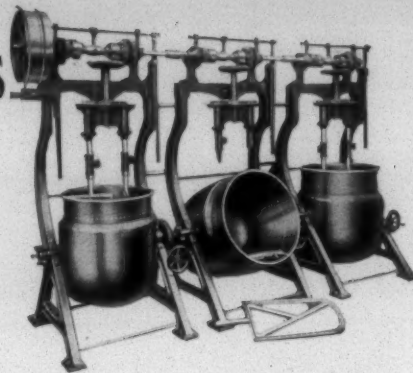
# HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

# TEXTILE PRINTING MACHINES

Installed in a prominent  
New England plant

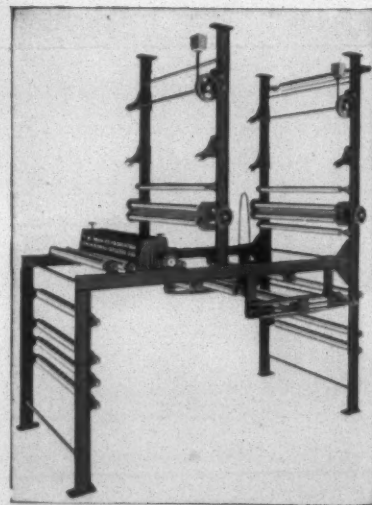


**T**HIS impressive row of Textile Printing Machines installed in a prominent New England plant bears powerful testimony that *Textile does build Printing Machines.*

Here is what a leading silk printer wrote regarding Textile Printing Machines. "We have compared your machines in every detail with other make machines which we are now operating and find that your machines fulfill every expectation and we are greatly pleased with their performance. We have no doubt that you are able to build as good, if not a better machine, than any other maker of Printing Machines and if you keep your standard we shall endeavor to place any future orders on Printing Machines with you."

The extraordinary acceptance of Textile machines is based on improved design and construction plus several exclusive features.

You will find a complete line of Print Works Equipment illustrated in our latest catalogue entitled "Printing Machinery." Your copy promptly sent upon request.



*Construction details of our standard back framing illustrated include all steel frame work, brass carrier rolls running in self-aligning ball bearings, adjustable blanket stretcher, brusher roll and box, and a two drum batcher not shown in cut.*

## THE TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO.

HARRIS AND SIMS AVES., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York Office  
50 Church St.

Manufacturers of Machinery for

Southern Agent  
H. G. MAYER, Charlotte, N. C.

Bleaching, Mercerizing, Dyeing, Drying, Printing and Finishing Textile Fabrics and Warp Yarns



BOTANY

SCRAPS  
1610  
LOOMS**FOR NEW C & K  
HIGH SPEED  
WORSTED LOOMS**

BOTANY will not need 1610 new looms nor perhaps half that number to obtain the same production.

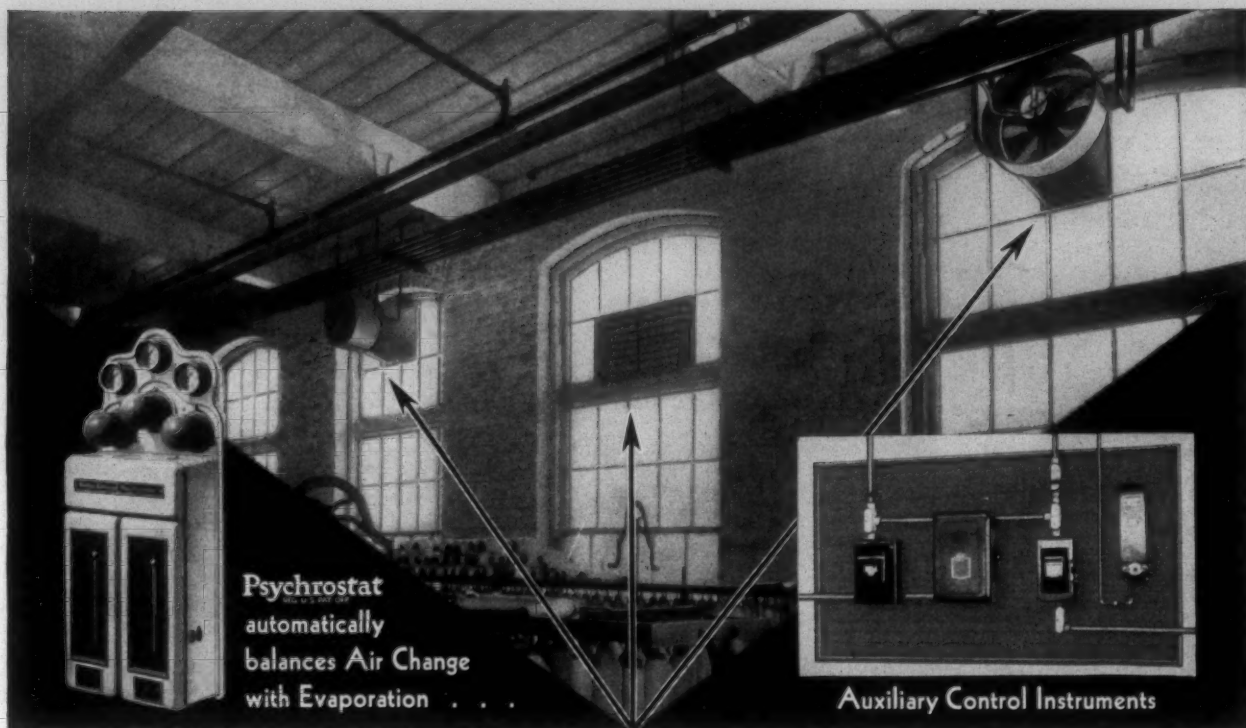
This startlingly successful new loom permits: at least *six looms* to the weaver, at least *144 picks per minute*.

Crompton & Knowles realizes that there are enough looms of most types already in operation; consequently, it is committed to a policy of recommending not an increase in national loomage, but a replacement of old looms with fewer and more efficient new ones --- the smaller number of new ones to turn out the same yardage as the larger number of old ones --- and at a considerable reduction in cost per yard.

New --- brand new --- looms now ready in all departments of textiles.

**CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**

LOOMS FOR COTTONS, SILKS, RAYONS, WOOLENS, CARPETS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, JACQUARD FABRICS, ASBESTOS, LINENS  
Allentown Paterson Philadelphia WORCESTER - PROVIDENCE S. B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte



## **ParkSpray** AUTOMATIC AIRCHANGER

### *A Step Forward in Air Conditioning*

THE ParkSpray Automatic Airchanger automatically balances AIR CHANGE with EVAPORATION. For several years we have been recommending that manufacturers do this manually. Now we have found a way to do it automatically. It gives uniform atmospheric conditions. It maintains as comfortable a manufacturing "climate" as possible, without sacrificing that humidity level found to be best for production.

The ParkSpray Airchanger equals in performance the central station system unless refrigeration is included. It doesn't require that you scrap existing equipment. It SUPPLEMENTS your present humidifying system.

Bulletin 131 describes in detail this new addition to the ParkSpray line. It tells about another ParkSpray forward step in air conditioning... the most novel since the introduction of automatic humidity regulation.

## **Parks-Cramer Company**

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CANADA: Parks-Cramer Westaway Co., Ltd., Main and McNab, Hamilton, Ont.; 455 Craig West, Montreal, P.Q.  
CHINA: Elbrook, Inc., Shanghai; Pekin; Tientsen. GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND: Cook & Co., Manchester, Ltd., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester, England. CONTINENTAL EUROPE: Compagnie Ingersoll-Rand, Paris, France. INDIA: Ingersoll-Rand (of India) Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta. MEXICO: Sr. Don Fernando Caraves, Apartado 1100, Mexico City.

**ADEQUATE HUMIDITY — ACCURATELY CONTROLLED**



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897

VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 19, 1931

No. 25

## Foreign Trade In Cotton

**BOTH** exports and imports of raw cotton and cotton yarns and cloth decreased for the calendar year 1930 according to a preliminary statement of the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"Raw cotton, including linters, accounted for 77.6 per cent of the exports in the textile group in 1930 and for 78.7 per cent in 1929. Shipments of raw cotton, exclusive of linters, declined in quantity from 7,417,734 bales in 1929 to 6,474,117 in 1930 and in value from \$764,760,000 to \$493,572,000—decreases of 12.7 and 35.5 per cent, respectively. The average export price per pound dropped from \$0.1969 in 1929 to \$0.1442 in 1930. Germany, the most important foreign market in both years, took 1,637,213 bales, or 15,007 less than in 1929. The United Kingdom ranked second in both years, but its purchases fell off 334,817 bales in 1930, to 1,199,112 bales. In 1930 France superseded Japan as the third largest export outlet for American cotton, the latter dropping to fourth place.

"The total value of exports of all classes of textile fibers and manufactured products, exclusive of raw cotton and linters, decreased from \$208,395,000 in 1929 to \$143,114,000 in 1930—a loss of 31.3 per cent. The 1930 total included the following principal groups and items: Cotton semi-manufactures, \$15,008,000; cotton manufactures \$73,679,000; and absorbent cotton, gauze, and sterilized bandages, \$2,243,000.

"Exports of cotton yarns amounted to 18,131,000 pounds, valued at \$9,859,000, in 1930, as against 27,491,000 pounds, with a value of \$15,525,000 in 1929. Of these totals, 13,919,000 pounds in 1929 and 8,164,000 in 1930 comprised carded yarns, not combed. Of the 9,967,000 pounds of combed yarns shipped abroad in 1930, mercerized yarns accounted for 8,690,000 in 1930 comprised carded yarns, not combed. Of the 9,967,000 pounds of combed yarns shipped abroad in 1930, mercerized yarns accounted for 8,690,000 pounds. Comparative figures for 1929 were: Total combined yarns, 13,572,000 pounds; mercerized, 12,046,000. Argentina, the leading foreign market for American cotton yarns, took 4,143,000 pounds of carded yarns and 3,409,000 of combed yarns in 1930, compared with 8,096,000 and 4,210,000 pounds, respectively, in 1929. The marked decrease in shipments of carded yarns (not combed) is attributable largely to keen Italian competition in this line, although other continental countries obtained an increased share of the Argentine yarns business in 1930, according to trade estimates. In combed yarns, Canada ranked second in 1930, with purchasing totaling 2,061,000 pounds, followed by the United Kingdom with 852,000, Australia with 734,000, and Chile with 501,000. Chile held second place as an export outlet for carded

yarns in 1930, with takings of 1,021,000 pounds, followed by Uruguay with 791,000 and Colombia with 553,000.

"United States exports of cotton cloth, duck, and tire fabrics totaled 416,290,000 square yards, valued at \$51,384,000, in 1930, as against 564,447,000 square yards, with a value of \$79,413,000, in 1929. Unbleached cotton cloth accounted for 137,858,000 square yards in 1929 and 102,698,000 in 1930; bleached goods for 89,279,000 and 63,906,000, respectively; colored goods for 315,865,000 and 238,373,000; duck for 15,120,000 and 9,808,000 and tire fabrics for 6,325,000 and 1,505,000. Unbleached sheetings, 40 inches wide and under, comprised the largest individual item in 1930—58,838,000 square yards—followed by voiles with 49,535,000.

"Although the United States is the world's largest producer of raw cotton, it annually imports considerable quantities of foreign cotton. Imports of raw cotton, however, declined in quantity from 223,275,000 pounds in 1929 to 128,373,000 in 1930 and in value from \$53,333,000 to \$25,274,000. Of the 1930 imports Egypt supplied 45,204,000 pounds, valued at \$10,730,000, but to this amount must be added the bulk of the importation from the United Kingdom (26,296,472 pounds valued at \$7,036,000), which is largely of Egyptian origin, British India, China, Mexico, and Peru, in the order named, were important sources of cotton imports in 1930.

"Receipts of cotton cloth from abroad in 1930 amounted to 35,517,000 square yards, valued at \$9,426,000, as against 61,185,000 square yards, with a value of \$15,901,000 in 1929. The United Kingdom is the principal source of cotton-cloth imports, but its participation in the trade dropped from 32,732,000 square yards in 1929 to 18,045,000 in 1930, while the share of Switzerland, which ranked second, declined from 14,662,000 square yards to 7,861,000. Approximately 80 per cent in 1929 and 76 per cent in 1930 of the square yardsage of cotton cloth imports entered the country through the customs districts of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco, according to special subscription statement (1-3000), compiled by the Textile Division. Receipts of specific classes of cotton cloth through the aforementioned customs districts dropped from 48,863,000 square yards in 1929 to 26,883,000 in 1930. Imports of lawns, organdies, nainsooks, cambrics, and similar fine goods of average yarn number above 40 (the principal classification from the standpoint of quantity) fell from 20,085,000 square yards in 1929 to 10,997,000 in 1930; receipts of poplins, broadcloths, madras, oxfords and other shirtings declined from 14,925,000 square yards in 1929 to 9,332,000 in 1930; and imports of sateens of all descriptions decreased from 6,884,000 square yards to 2,845,000."

# Card Room Dust

Dust in a card room may vary in importance from a comparatively minor trouble in a grey goods mill equipped with vacuum strippers to a more difficult problem in a colored goods mill where both white and colored cotton must be run in the same room.

A recent issue of the Journal of the Textile Institute publishes a report on the Nature of the Dust in the Air of Cotton Card Rooms that gives considerable information.

The investigation was carried out in seventeen card rooms in mills using (a) Indian cottons—both alone and in mixings with American cottons; (b) American cottons; (3) Egyptian Uppers; and (d) Egyptian Sakel. The card rooms were selected so as to obtain the widest range of conditions as regards type of cotton, the efficiency of the ventilation and the method of stripping.

"The dust liberated from raw cotton as it undergoes the carding process is composed of fine sand, particles of leaf and seed, fragments of mould fungi together with portions of cotton hairs ranging from very minute fractions to almost complete hairs. The particles are comparatively speaking of two sizes, either very large or very small." The larger particles are visible to the naked eye while the smaller particles are individually invisible.

"Some of the particles that compose the dust of card room air are sufficiently buoyant to keep floating in the air in the absence of ventilation currents. The various mildew spores will fall into this particular class. Under similar conditions, the remainder of the particles would fall more or less rapidly to the ground and these form the great proportion of the dust."

When ventilation is employed the particles first mentioned are carried away in the air currents, but the direction taken by those of the second class is a compromise between that which they would take under the action of gravity and under that of the air current. As the influence of this latter weakens, the effect of the gravitational pull increases so that these particles also finally reach the ground.

Consequently, any system of ventilation by which horizontal currents of air are created, tends to keep particles floating in the air which would otherwise sink to the ground.

The following set of observations in a card room illustrates the behavior of the two kinds of particles when ventilation ceases as it does in the dinner hour break when the engine is stopped. Nine air samples were taken at two-minute intervals during the 20 minutes immediately before the stoppage of the engine, i. e. while carding was proceeding. It should be noted that under these conditions the number of particles per c.c. in the place where the sample is taken may vary very greatly from minute to minute. This is due to sudden "dust storms" created locally by such causes as cleaning and sweeping operations, traffic, and the opening of doors. The time available for the manipulation of the apparatus only allowed of one test for each interval.

After the engine had stopped and both dust production and ventilation currents with it, single samples were taken, as nearly as possible at two-minute intervals, both during the dinner hour and also during the 20 minutes which immediately followed the re-starting of the engine. The result was that on the stopping of the engine the number of particles per c.c. in the air fell during the first 20 minutes from 200-220 to about 20-30, the number

remaining approximately constant for the next 35 minutes. On the engine being re-started the number of particles rapidly increased and in 15 minutes it had practically reached the original level again.

It is clear, therefore, that there is a constant tendency for the majority of the dust particles to settle by their own weight and this tendency might be taken account of and encouraged by the system of ventilation employed. Many systems, owing to the situation of the extracting fan, work against gravity and, on that account, encourage the heavier particles to remain in the atmosphere. The more elevated the situation of the air inlets, and the lower that of the suction outlets, the more this tendency of the particles to settle will be encouraged, and the more efficient should be their removal, but this may only be true in the neighborhood of the outlets.

The results on the effect of humidity were not conclusive, a temporary disturbance of the ventilation causing more variation than the difference in the humidity present.

"Tests of the atmosphere above the draw frames have been carried out in two mills which were working dusty cotton. The majority of the countings fell below those of the cleanest card room yet investigated, the highest figures being obtained at frames situated in the direct line of the air current from the cards to the blowing room.

"The action of the frames tends to set free a number of whole hairs or parts of hairs. These, being visible to the naked eye, attract immediate attention but as they fall comparatively rapidly and do not float like the finer dust particles from the card there is much less chance of their being inhaled."

## January Cotton Consumption

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumption during January was reported by the Census Bureau to have aggregated 454,188 bales of lint and 49,346 bales of linters, compared with 406,207 and 43,989 in December and 576,160 and 62,694 in January last year.

Cotton on hand January 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,613,475 bales of lint and 264,869 of linters, compared with 1,659,432 and 248,310 on December 31, and 1,825,793 and 197,508 on January 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 7,930,454 bales of lint and 82,672 of linters, compared with 8,377,720 and 80,473 on December 31, and 5,404,731 and 94,170 on January 31 last year.

Exports during January totaled 624,631 bales of lint and 12,876 of linters, compared with 765,835 and 13,088 in December, and 728,737 and 12,572 in January last year.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 25,611,458, compared with 25,525,820 in December, and 29,177,228 in January last year.

LEBANON, TENN.—The Lebanon Woolen Mills, of this town, are running full time again, with more than 150 employees, as a result of several large orders recently received by the mill, it is learned.

The plant, which has been on a limited schedule since last December, resumed full time operations a few days ago.



# EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By FLOYD PARSONS

## New Ways and New Days

WE must think of the next ten years in terms of horizontal elevators that will carry us along aisles; unbreakable glass that will transmit whole sunlight; synthetic foods, metals and woods; paper made from waste grasses and stalks; books that will come in rolls of cylinders, so we may put them into a machine and have the text automatically read to us; equipment that will provide illumination approximating sunshine; street cars and other vehicles made of aluminum; airplanes equipped with turbine motors; and vending devices that will merchandise a multitude of products now sold by clerks.

This new decade will be an era of highways with speed limits of 100 miles an hour; of aerial ferries that will carry us over rivers, lakes and oceans; of artificial islands in the form of seadromes, which will connect continents; of private flying on such a large scale it will speed up business; of hundreds of new drugs, most of them synthesized in laboratories, and of changed eating habits, brought about by quick freezing, improved refrigeration, fast transportation and the super-chain store.

It will be a time of cheaper fabrics, metal-grained wood, food preservatives from cow's milk, strange alloys with highly useful properties, new refrigerants that will double the efficiency of current cooling methods, and electric eyes so sensitive to color and light changes they will perform hundreds of tasks ranging all the way from chemical analyses to the automatic control of machinery.

The aptness of the phrase "creasive wasting" will be proved beyond doubt. One of the essential qualifications of modern management will be its ability to make "wasting" an art. No form of understanding will be superior to that which knows how and when to scrap present methods and machines in order to create higher values. Obsolete processes and antiquated ideas will be regarded as "frozen" assets and will place the mark of incompetency on every executive who is guilty of retaining out-of-date facilities.

All about us will be new opportunities and new industries in the making. We will discover how fallacious is the idea that our chances to save time and effort have been largely exhausted. Car-washing machines and devices will do away with a great amount of hand work in the railroad and automobile industries. An almost incredible sight in this mechanical age is the slow, laborious methods still employed in nearly all garages in washing automobiles.

Cargo-handling systems will be radically changed. One example is a new 7,500-ton steel ship that is able to discharge its full cargo within ten hours. To discharge an equal amount of crude oil would require at least 18 hours. In the initial tests, the saving in stevedoring charges in certain ports is running as high as a dollar a ton. Economics of this kind will change the whole picture for the coal industry, especially in the export business.

The successful use of pipe lines in transporting gaseous and liquid fuels over long distances has led engineers to commence experiments in the transportation of other commodities such as powdered coal and the various grains. Pulverized coal is already transported through

pipes in many industrial plants, so the current investigations which aim to enlarge this idea have a foundation in experience.

Although it is possible a part of the nation's grain crops may in the near future be piped to market, this does not mean that the railroads will be losing business which cannot be replaced. The key to many chemical and industrial situations in the years just ahead will be the tank and refrigerated car which are now undergoing far-reaching changes.

The tank car of today is quite a different thing from what it was a short while back. Some of them have glass or rubber linings, others are made of aluminum, nickel and manganese steel, and are equipped with air-pressure devices to facilitate loading and unloading. One new car costing \$60,000 and weighing 100 tons was specially designed to carry helium gas from Texas to Eastern hangars. Without this car the helium would have had to be moved by filling large balloons with it and then towing them to the points desired. It takes one of these big cars to hold a single ton of helium.

Not everything is going to be transported through pipe lines. Tank cars of various designs are serving industry in a multitude of ways. Dangerous acids, formerly transported in glass bottles or paraffined carboys, are now handled cheaply in rubber-lined cars. The gases butane and propane are now liquefied and carried by rail to points of nearest consumption. Most of the milk consumed in metropolitan areas is now hauled in glass-lined refrigerated cars of 6,000-gallon capacity. Some of the milk delivered in New York City each morning comes from dairy farms near the Canadian border. The roles that will be played by tank and refrigerated cars in the decade just commencing will be of vital importance.

In times of great business depression many people develop a hopeless attitude of mind respecting the future. Shortly it will be disclosed how unjustified is this spirit of gloom. Tremendous projects, held in abeyance by the current industrial readjustment, soon will be under way. Much bigger things are coming. For instance, in a few months we will have the launching in this country of a giant dirigible equipped to carry five planes. In the case of this huge new mastadon of the air, it will be possible for the five planes with their pilots, observers and equipment to be pulled within the body of the giant craft, thereby removing all possibility of interference with the speed of the liner.

The work of thousands of scientific minds has continued with very little check. These researches and experiments, which have gone on practically unnoticed in recent months of anxiety, will soon be apparent in the growing significance of new trends. The ocean will be made to yield dozens of new values in the way of oils, iodine, calcium phosphate and durable leathers for the shoe and glove industries.

The manufacture of synthetic smells will grow to be a profitable business. Foul substances will be converted into pleasant perfumes and used to disguise products that are in everyday use. Under the wand of the chemist, camphor will become heliotrope, crude turpentine will be

turned into a delightful lilac, and one variety of alcohol that smells like a radish will be transformed into a pleasant rose scent. The outcome will be the creation of a less offensive environment. Everything will be scented from leather gloves and fly sprays to candles and cigarettes. There is hardly an odor today which cannot be overcome by a synthetic perfume.

New methods will bring about the greater utilization of farm waste. We will get much acetic acid from corn-cobs, boards and paper from cornstalks, and oil from straw. Tens of thousands of carloads of wood waste from sawmills will become the primary raw material for by-product industries. Instead of utilizing only 45 per cent of a log we will use three-fourths of it at the wood-working plant, and the remainder in the form of sawdust or wood flour will be employed in the production of such things as linoleum, explosives, artificial fibers, leather, fur, toys, soap, and chemicals. The non-utilized wood material of a single Southern State would produce 190,000 tons of pulp, or sufficient lumber to build 40,000 small dwellings.

The infant plastics industry, just emerging from the business nursery, is certain to grow with astonishing speed. Millions of dollars worth of machinery will have to be created for molding, casting, stamping, drop-forging or rolling plastics products. Here is a business that has doubled each year and shows no signs of slowing up.

Articles made from cellulose, pyroxylin, casein, and natural and synthetic resins, either by chemical reaction or by the influence of heat and pressure in metal molds, will soon be numbered by the thousands. Included in the list will be dice, pens, wheels, furniture, buttons, safety glass, umbrella handles, radio tube bases, telephone and clock faces, automobile bodies, baby carriages, airplane propellers and spectacle frames. Upward of a hundred million pounds of powder were molded into useful articles last year.

Such products are almost unbreakable and many of them are acid and heat resisting. Such industries as steel, wood and leather will soon find themselves in competition with corporations that make their products out of ingredients derived from coal, milk, dried blood, seaweed, sawdust and the soy bean.

A wonderful romance was enacted when a way was found to convert the cellulose of the lowliest weed into a pair of the sheerest hose. But what has already been accomplished with cellulose represents no more than a beginning. Here is one material free of the hazards of diminishing supply, for it will be available in unlimited quantity as long as the sun shines upon the face on the earth. The value of hundreds of millions of pounds of pulp and cotton that will be consumed by the cellulose industry in the next few years will be multiplied more than a hundred times through conversion of the material into such things as lacquer solutions, artificial leather, handkerchiefs, shirts, cigar wrappers, safety films, building material, motor car upholstery and a wide assortment of products retailed even in the ten-cent stores.

Let us dismiss the notion that the years immediately ahead will bring us a dearth of opportunities. How about the development of the vast resources in Alaska? What will be the effects on life and business of the utilization of rocky farms to produce a new variety of popular tree that will show 45 years of growth in 8; the wider use of flood illumination to make the sports industry a night business as well as a daytime occupation; the carrying out of programs of mass building in slum areas; the installation of apparatus to make ultra-violet rays available everywhere; the spread of centralized steam

heating, the planning and completion of hundreds of water supply projects; the perfection of planes that will rise vertically, making it possible to land safely on city roofs; the practical application of ice engineering; and dozens of other important developments such as the economic awakening of South America and Asia.

The revolution in office machinery and methods has hardly more than commenced. Present equipment in the average office will soon be rendered obsolete by new devices. We will have more durable and attractive paints and enamels and an endless variety of new materials possessing peculiar properties. Massive shapes of glass as structural units for outer and inner walls and partitions will soon be coming in for close attention on the part of architects and builders. The use of glass in the form of brick and hollow tile will increase rapidly and will necessitate the construction of large plants to turn out this kind of masonry.

Our chain store industry will be entering upon another stage of development as soon as the sore spots resulting from the drastic deflation have been removed. Vending machines will have to be created by the thousands. They will handle big articles as well as little ones and will be designed to merchandise perishables.

Large manufacturers will use these coin-in-the-slot robots to establish something similar to our chain store system at small expense and without the handicap of expensive realty leases. Bargain sales will be carried on by these automatons by merely attaching a change-making device. Merchants will have show window vending machines that will supply us with what we want when operated from the outside after closing hours. Banks are already using deposit machines for service after hours.

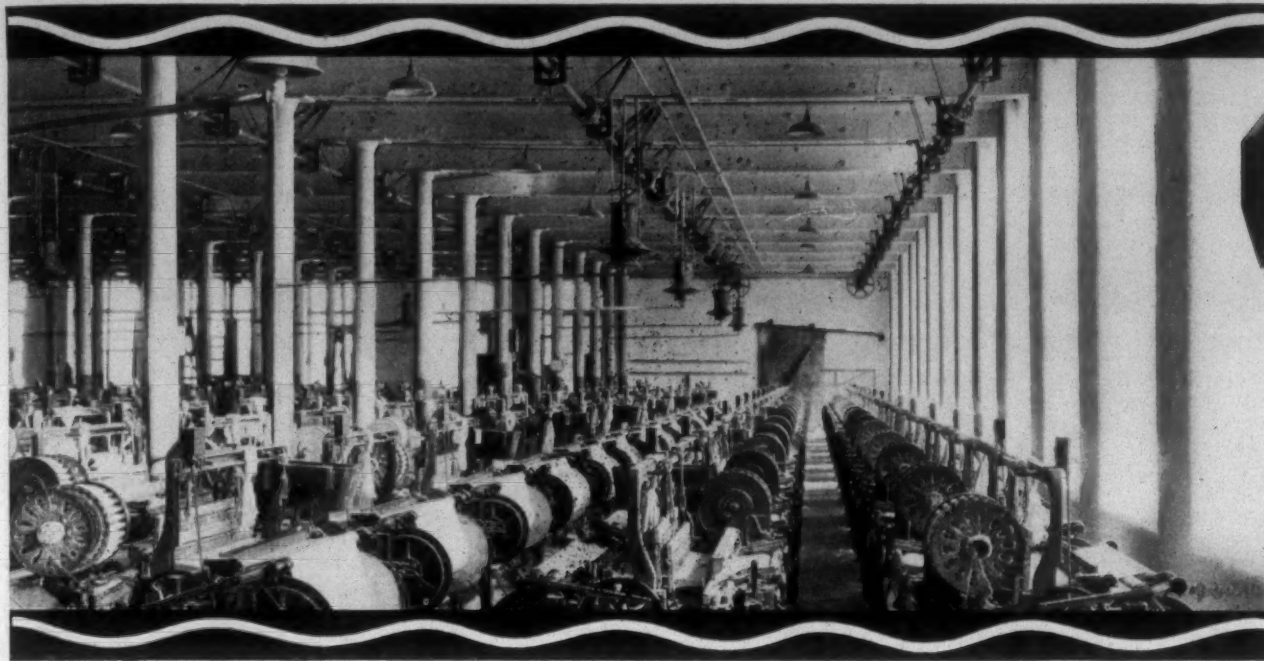
The great work of installing labor-saving devices will be accelerated. The creation of such things as the automatic telephone exchange has hardly more than begun. Our shipments of radio apparatus, electrical devices and agricultural machinery to foreign lands will be doubled in the years immediately ahead, thereby reaching the half-billion-dollar mark. Despite the fact that 83 per cent of the motor car travel of the world is done in cars of American make, the potential foreign demand for automobiles has hardly been developed at all. To bring the rest of the world up to our level in the use of motor vehicles would necessitate the continuous operation of all the automobile factories on earth on a full-time schedule for 15 years to supply the demand for a single year.

The new decade now commencing is a time of tremendous promise. It will bring more important changes than any similar period in history. Such problems as the business cycle and unemployment will be brought under better control. Intensified rationalization will increase industrial efficiency. Many things classed as luxuries will come into everyday use—travel, education and enjoyment of art will be given increased attention and made available to more people. Yesterday was devoted to putting new geography on the map. Now our chief attention will be directed toward disclosing more new knowledge concerning physical laws.

Nothing is gained by exaggerating the possibilities of tomorrow. We need not worry over the consequences of breaking up the atom or making interplanetary flights. We may dismiss any notion that just ahead of us is a Workless Utopia. The merry chase after fallacies will go on, and many palliatives will continue to be mistaken for cures.

But let us get clear in our minds that business is all  
(Continued on Page 29)





## OIL-DRIP BANISHED

*—lubrication reduced  
to a yearly greasing!*

**M**ORE than 1000 Fafnir Ball Bearings are serving the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S.C. Of these 171 are used in the Fafnir Ball Bearing Hanger Boxes in the weave room. They have replaced the costly plain bearings which dripped oil on looms and cloth.

To cleanliness and savings in lubrication, the Fafnir Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearings have added further economies. Because Fafnirs practically banish friction and wear, power requirements and the need for maintenance are greatly reduced. Normal lubrication is the only attention required.

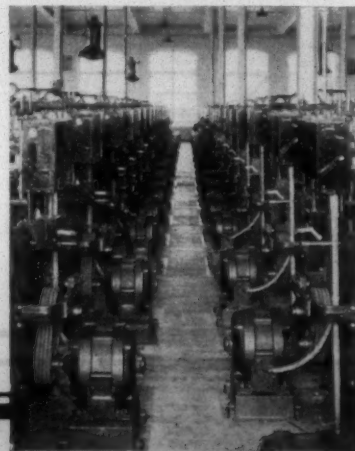
Installing these Fafnirs is also an economy. They rival plain bearings in simplicity. A turn of the self-locking collar secures the wide inner ring to the shaft...the set screw locks it in place. No adjustments in mounting or in service.

Fortify your mills against waste...increase productive horse power...banish vibration...with friction-free Fafnir Ball Bearing Transmission equipment.

THE FAFNIR BEARING CO., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Representatives also at Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte, N.C.; Dallas, Texas  
Boston, Mass. Birmingham, Ala. Houston, Texas

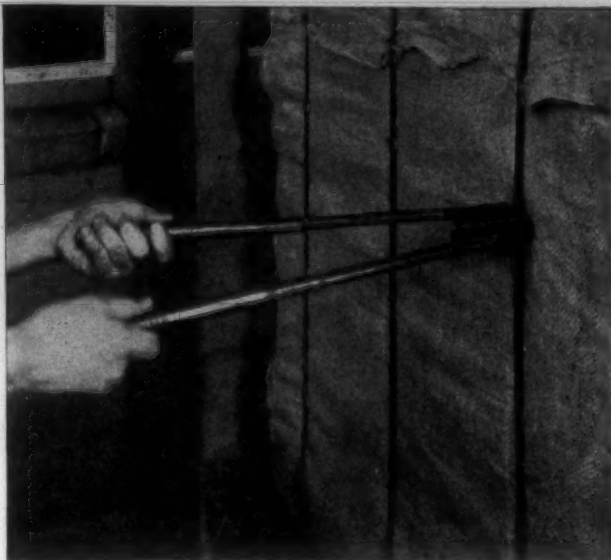
*More than 900 deep-race, self-aligning Fafnir Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearings carry the cylinder shafts of the Saco-Loewell long draft spinning frames at the Spartan Mills.*



# FAFNIR

## BALL BEARINGS





## What Percentage of ties are you wasting?

CONSIDER for a minute the amount of bale ties wasted on every bale you pack. In order to prevent slipping you must leave from 6 inches to 9 inches of tie on each side of the buckle.

Add this up—it means from 6 feet to 9 feet on every bale.

The Stanley "Eversafe" Baling System prevents this waste. All that you need is a lap-over sufficient to take the seal. This in itself will make it profitable for you to change to this improved system.

Also remember, the new Stanley D. S. Seals cost much less than buckles and make stronger joints.

Let us show you how the Stanley Bale Ties with Round Safety Edges and Round Safety Ends and Stanley Seals will save money for you.

**THE STANLEY WORKS**  
New Britain, Conn.

Atlanta Office:  
The Stanley Works Sales Co.  
731 Glen St., S. W. Atlanta, Ga.

Carolinas Representative:  
Horace E. Black  
P. O. Box 424 Charlotte, N. C.

## Stanley "EVERSAFE" Bale Ties and Seals

## Organize Twist for Dull Hose Preferred To Tram or Grenadine

Organize twists will prove more generally satisfactory for the large field of medium priced dull stockings than either high twist trams or grenadine, in the opinion of Jon. Dunlop's Sons, Inc., silk throwsters, published in a pamphlet for distribution to the hosiery trade.

For the finer fabrics, says the company, grenadine can be successfully used. For successful results, tension should usually be decreased and the size slightly increased. For the low price field, it continues, higher twist tram than formerly used will be manufactured and sold. And it adds that there will also be a certain amount of low twist tram stockings, chemically treated.

### HIGH-TWIST OBJECTIONS

Certain objections have appeared to each type of high twist construction, which Dunlop's summarize as follows:

"CREPE.—The objections to crepe are so serious that there seems little likelihood of this construction remaining. The yarn is harsh, and as the twist is all in one direction, it is difficult to set sufficiently to allow the yarn to knit well. Experience shows that the stocking not only knits poorly, feels uncomfortable on the leg, but that it creeps sideways. Washing makes it crinkle, and where hot water is used it shrinks permanently to a marked degree.

"GRENADINE.—The case against grenadine seems to rest principally on two counts, first, the high cost of throwing the yarn, and, second, the feeling that the wearing qualities of the stocking are not improved, but may be decreased.

"Let us first consider the throwing. When it is remembered that each individual thread in the yarn has to be twisted 36 turns in one direction, then the twisted threads put on the 5B machine and twisted in the reverse direction a few times, then put on a high twist spinner and twisted up to a total of 32 turns per inch, little can be hoped for in the way of a material reduction in price even under the highly competitive conditions existing in the throwing industry.

"When we consider quality we must, out of fairness, remember that this yarn has been produced by many firms having no experience in high twist yarns, and that the production of these yarns has special manufacturing problems like any other branch of the silk business. We must also remember that the knitters themselves had no experience in the handling of this type of yarn.

"Grenadine is harder than tram, due to the increased twist. It has less elasticity. It would, therefore, be logical to suppose that if the stocking is knit under the same tension and to the same size as the tram stocking, there would tend to be an increased bursting or cutting action. Unquestionably, this bursting or cutting has occurred, and we presume that there still remain considerable amounts of grenadine stockings in the gray in which these defects will appear. This condition can be materially lessened by decreasing the tension and by knitting the stockings slightly over size.

"Due to the objection to grenadine, many manufacturers have sought a yarn which would give a dull effect  
(Continued on Page 30)





To the unsurpassed group  
of Indanthren dyestuffs



**INDANTHREN**

PRINTING RED 3B

and **INDANTHREN**

RED FBB

Possessing excellent fastness properties

**GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION**

230 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

## Argument For and Against Night Work Legislation

**C**ONFLICTING opinions as to the advisability of passing a law in North Carolina to prohibit the night employment of women and minors was expressed at a hearing before the joint committee on public welfare from the Senate and House of the Legislature at Raleigh last week. The hearing is to be continued this week.

The bill to make the change in night work regulations and which would establish a 55-hour week in North Carolina, also provides for the elimination of night work for persons under 16 years of age. However it was the question of night work for women on which the argument centered.

The bill was drawn by Kemp Battle, of Rocky Mount, an attorney and a director in a mill company owned by his family. Mr. Battle appeared before the committee. He explained that he represented the North Carolina Conference for Social Service and that he spoke not only for that organization but for the executives of over 50 cottons mills whose petition asking for the passage of the law he presented to the committee.

Leading in the fight for the opposition was Bernard Cone, executive of the Cone Mills of Greensboro. He replied to the advocates' contentions as to the economics of the matter while Senator Burrus, replied to the contentions as to health and welfare.

### INDUSTRY'S SORE SPOT

The matter of working women at night is the "sore spot in the textile industry," said Mr. Battle. Of women working at night in this State, 92 per cent work in cotton mills. And of this number, 72 per cent are of "the child bearing age." Such work, said Mr. Battle, is injurious to the health of women and to the welfare and morals of their homes and children.

"It so happens that this request for a humanitarian measure comes at the time when it meets the need of a sick industry," said Mr. Battle, turning to the economic side of the question. "This is the first time in history that any substantial part of the textile industry has ever asked the Legislature to pass any law affecting it. Its tradition has been to oppose any such legislation."

The opposition to the bill, said Mr. Battle, came from the large mill organizations of the State and from the mills owned by out-of-State interests. Their argument that the bill would add to unemployment was false, he said, as the situation would soon adjust itself. He told of the Cotton-Textile Institute's effort to abolish night work and said that the passage of the bill would help in this effort and thereby help to put an end to overproduction. Without the law, however, he said, those signing up for a voluntary suspension of night work were in the hands of "a selfish minority."

Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, chairman of the House committee hearing the bill, took the floor when Mr. Battle finished and said that she had investigated the conditions at Spray, her home, and found that though the 55-hour week and the law against night work for children were all right, she doubted that present conditions warranted the law against night work for women at this time.

The textile mills, by employing women for night work, have done nothing to hurt the health of the mill communities, declared Rr. Burrus, next speaker for the opposition. He told members of the committee that in High Point a great many women working in mills at night had been examined, and their blood count taken,

and their health was found to be as good as that of women working in the day time. Moreover, he declared, a great many women preferred to work at night, he had found.

"Banning night work for women is just a means of banning all night work and that is the reason these day run mills are for it," declared Mr. Cone. "You are an idealist," he told Mr. Battle, most of the cotton mill men backing his bill, including the members of the Cotton-Textile Institute, are doing it for purely selfish and economic reasons, he said. "This is entirely a movement on the part of the day run mills to secure curtailment of the night run mills," he added.

Taking the case of his own mills, Mr. Cone said that the Proximity Mills employed 200 women at night. His is an "unbalanced" mill he said and it is necessary for much of the machinery to run at night as well as the day to furnish the thread needed by the other machinery for a day run only. The work at many of these machines, he said, is of a sort that can be done satisfactorily by women. To prohibit the employment of his 200 night working women would mean, he declared, that he would have to throw 300 night working men and several hundred day working men out of jobs until the mill could be "balanced" at a cost of \$2,500,000. And no such investment in the cotton mill industry is warranted at this time, he said, going into a discussion of the taxes on cotton mills.

### Good Progress in Print Cloth Marketing

Greenville, S. C.—At a largely-attended meeting of print cloth manufacturers held in this city Friday, T. M. Marchant, chairman of the Print Cloth Group, commended the mill executives present for their constructive efforts during the year 1930 in promoting sound merchandising. The recent improvement in the statistical position of this branch of the industry was cited as an outstanding example of what can be done by mills individually along sound co-operative lines. Since January 1st sales of print cloths have exceeded production, unfilled orders have increased and stocks have decreased. It was clearly evident from the discussions that took place that the mills represented today from this branch of the industry will continue to make every effort to protect the trade and the industry's customers by not engaging in the unsound practice of overproduction which has caused so much disturbance to the industry and instability of employment in years past.

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York, was among the out-of-town guests present and announced that 75 per cent of the print cloth mills, including 70 per cent of those formerly engaged in night operation, have subscribed to the recommendation that night employment of women and minors be discontinued. This report was greeted with applause and it is now felt that important additional support for the movement will be forthcoming within the next few weeks.

Among the out-of-town guests at the meeting were Donald Comer, of Birmingham, Ala.; Gerrish H. Milliken, New York City; H. W. Hack, New York City; W. B. Cole, Rockingham, N. C.; George Miller, New York City; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C.; W. S. Nicholson, Union, S. C.; Emslie Nicholson, Union, S. C.; George Wright, Great Falls, S. C.; J. P. Gossett, Anderson, S. C.; Rignal W. Baldwin, Marion, N. C.; Marshall Orr, Anderson, S. C.; W. P. Hamrick, Columbia, S. C.; Lawrence Hammett, Honea Path, S. C.; J. D. Woodside, New York City; Jno. A. Law, J. C. Evins, Arthur Ligon and J. A. Chapman of Spartanburg, S. C. Altogether there were approximately one hundred mill executives in attendance.



## "National Work Clothes Week" Is Planned

The "Cotton Textile Bulletin," issued Tuesday by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, contains the following article announcing "National Work Clothes Week."

A plan to inaugurate a concerted promotional effort to be known as National Work Clothes Week, at a date to be announced later, was discussed in detail at a meeting held on February 13, of officials of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers and representatives of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The plan is sponsored by both of these associations as well as by the Cotton-Textile Institute.

All of those represented at the meeting which was held in the offices of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York expressed themselves as being heartily in accord with the plan. It can be stated definitely at this time that the movement will be launched at the convention of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers which is to be held in Chicago March 3, 4 and 5, and that thereafter details of the plan will be perfected with a view to an immediate announcement of the dates in May or September on which the event will be held.

In speaking of the plan to hold a National Work Clothes Week, one prominent manufacturer said: "It is no secret that National Wash Dress Week has been a powerful force in selling more cotton and rayon dresses of the better type for the wash dress manufacturer. I believe that National Work Clothes Week can do as much for the practical garment manufacturer and I see no reason why we should not follow the precedent set by that branch of the industry."

A successful merchandising venture: National Wash Dress Week has accomplished a great deal for manufacturers of such garments. It has furnished legitimate news stories which have been used in the editorial columns of the press. It has created enthusiasm and co-operation among retailers who have supported the movement with hundreds of tie-up ads in the newspapers and it has likewise dominated displays in their windows. It has been instrumental in bringing together the mills, converters, cutters and retailers in such a way that all concerned have derived direct and decided benefit from this mutual work.

There is no question but that a similar co-operative promotion will accomplish as much for the work clothing industry. Indeed, an unbiased analysis of the respective markets brings one to the conclusion that the work clothing industry has even more to gain. That is because the surface has not even been scratched in the promotion of service apparel of the better type. When the interested manufacturers get together and supply the retailer with as good window displays and other sales aids as are used to push merchandise in other lines, work clothing will come out of the dark corners where it is now generally relegated. The consumer will have a chance to see the new styles. Lack of interest on the part of the better type of retailers will give way to enthusiastic support.

Style and utility: the change in date of the convention of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers from May to the first week in March presents an excellent opportunity to launch plans at once. Indeed, it is believed in some quarters that a national week should be

held twice a year; in the Spring for the lighter weight garments; in the Fall for the Winter weights.

Such a plan would relegate the old price argument and the threadbare utility plea to the region occupied by outworn ideas. It would divert attention from merchandise built to a price and focus it on work clothes with style. It would recognize the fact that the American workman takes the same pride in his appearance as he does in his job. It would put an end to the argument that the introduction of style in work clothes means for the manufacturer an increase in cost which cannot be written into the price. In fact, it would move more quality merchandise at profitable prices than the best sales promoting plan that could possibly be launched by a manufacturer working alone.

There is one essential requirement, without which any type of national week would be an utter failure; and that is whole-hearted, effective co-operation among the parties concerned. The details of the plan must be worked out to perfection. Everything must be done to make the job of the retailer as simple as possible. Every available force must be brought to bear to spread the new gospel of style in work clothing as a means to increased business and greater profit. The garment manufacturers and the distributors of work clothing fabrics must do the actual work.

## Leather Belting Standards To Be Developed

The beginning of work on the development of national standard specifications for leather belting to permit the purchase on a scientific basis of the \$30,000,000 worth of leather belting for driving machinery required annually by American industry has been approved by the American Standards Association, it is announced.

The general adoption of national standards for belting would result in savings of several million dollars annually, according to estimates based on the experience of industries in which belting specifications are used.

### TO START IMMEDIATELY

Work on the project will be undertaken immediately by a technical committee made up of representatives of manufacturers, distributors, large industrial users of leather belting, and Government departments. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers will direct the technical work of the committee under the procedure of the American Standards Association.

The U. S. Navy, the U. S. Steel Corp., the New York Central Railroad, and a number of other organizations now purchase their leather belting on specifications. An attempt will be made to unify existing specifications for vegetable tanned leather belting into one which will be nationally acceptable to the various industries so that the benefits of standardization will be available to both large and small purchasers.

### ALL PHASES TO BE CONSIDERED

The work will begin with the establishment of specifications for vegetable tanned leather belting, which covers about 90 per cent of the belting produced. The committee's work will include consideration of raw material, construction, marking, and physical and chemical tests.

## Balthis Receiver For Lowell Mills

W. L. Balthis, well known Gastonia cotton broker, has been named as receiver for the Peerless Mill and the Lowell Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3 all at Lowell, N. C., by an order signed by Judge W. F. Harding at Charlotte.

## Mills Show Products in Carolinas Exposition

A large number of textile companies took part in the Made in Carolinas Exposition, held this week and last week at the Efrd Department Store in Charlotte.

The Efrd Store held a similar exposition last year and plans to make it an annual event. Attendance at the show was very large and very favorable comment was heard upon the products shown by the mills.

Included in the mills represented at the show were the following: Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, towels; Cabarrus Mills, Kannapolis, sheets-sheets; Chatham Mfg. Co., Winston-Salem, blankets; Sanford Cotton Mill, Sanford, sheeting; Rosemary Mills, Rosemary, damask and cloth; Lily Thread Co., Shelby, thread; Duchess Co., Charlotte, underwear; Nebel Knitting Mills, Charlotte, hosiery; P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, boys' and men's underwear; Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, cotton fabrics; Idera Mills, Winston-Salem, bathing suits and rayon underwear.

Southland Mfg. Co., Wilmington, shirts; Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, sheets and pillow cases; Charles W. Breneman Co., Greensboro, window shades; Lexington Shirt Co., Lexington, shirts; Kenneth Cotton Mills, Walhalla, S. C., bedspreads; Hatch F. F. Hosiery Mills, Belmont, hosiery; Leaksville Woolen Mills, Charlotte, blankets, underwear; St. John's Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., aprons; Leon Capel, Troy, rugs; Phoenix Mills, Inc., Statesville, sweaters; Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C., cotton fabrics; Marshall Field Co., Spray, rugs; May Hosiery; Piedmont Shirt Co., Greensboro, shirts; Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, cotton goods; M. Lowenstein, Rock Hill, S. C., cotton fabrics; Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., spreads; Bernhardt Mfg. Co., Charlotte, cotton batts; Minette Mills, Grover, spreads; Neisler Mills, Kings Mountain, spreads.

Mooreville Cotton Mills, Mooreville, Moore towels; Mooreville Shirt Co., Mooreville, shirts; Chadwick-Hoskin Mills, Charlotte, cotton goods; Hudson Hosiery Mills, Charlotte, hosiery; Carolina Baking Co., Charlotte, bread and cake; Lance Packing Co., Charlotte, candies; Charlotte Bread Co., Charlotte, bread and cakes; Darlington Fabric Corp., Charlotte, drapery and damask; Burlington, bedspreads and damask; Cone Export Co., Greensboro, cotton fabrics; Elizabeth City Hosiery, Elizabeth City, hosiery; Southern Mercerizing Co., Tryon, hosiery; Character Products Co., Salisbury, shirts and dresses; Piedmont Plush Mills, Greenville, S. C., velour; Stend Miller Co., Concord, tapestry; Excell Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, bedspreads; McClaren Rubber Co., Charlotte, tires; Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C., Spring-made sheets; Pine State Knitwear Co., Mt. Airy, sweaters and bathing suits; Spencer Corp., Spindale, gingham.

Purcell Clayton Co., Charlotte, neckwear; High Point Underwear Co., High Point, underwear; Aileen Mills, Biscoe; Moffitt Underwear Co.; Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, cotton goods; Stehli Silk Corp., High Point, silks; Queen City Mattress Co., Charlotte, mattresses; White Furniture Co., Mebane; Williams Furniture Co., Mebane; Williams Furniture Corp., Sumter, S. C.; Forsythe Furniture Co., Winston-Salem; Fogle Furniture Co., Winston-Salem; Statesville Furniture Co., Statesville; Imperial Furniture Co., Statesville; Sherrill-Green Furniture Co., Statesville; Forest Furniture Co., N. Wilkesboro; Harper Furniture Co., Lenoir; Lenoir Furniture Co., Lenoir; Caldwell Furniture Co., Lenoir; Bernhardt Mfg. Co., Lenoir; Teague Furniture Co., Marion.

McDowell Furniture Co., Marion; Dixie Furniture Co., Lexington; Giant Furniture Co., High Point; Queen City Mattress Co., Charlotte; Simmons Co., High Point; Kent-Coffey Co., Lenoir; Ideal Chair Co., Lincolnton; Southern Furniture Co., Conover; Conover Furniture Co., Conover; Thomasville Chair Co., Thomasville.

## Results From Promoting Styled Cottons

Referring to the results of the efforts to promote styled cottons, the Cotton-Textile Institute reports the following accomplishments:

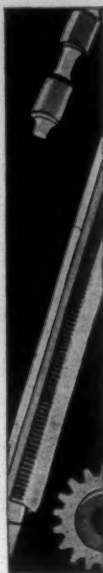
1. Sixty-five per cent more high-grade dress manufacturers made cotton dresses in 1930 than in 1929. Their sustained and increasing interest in cottons was clearly demonstrated at the Garment Retailers' Style Show, January 13, 1931.
2. In 1930 retailers spent hundreds of thousands of their own dollars to promote cotton merchandise.
3. In the February, 1930, Paris openings, 53 couturiers used cotton as compared with 8 in the previous year, meeting the demands of their American customers.
4. Leading merchandisers—both retailers and manufacturers—have made extremely optimistic reports on the outlook for cotton in 1931.
5. The swatch book service of the Institute increased from 10,000 in April, 1929, to 15,500 in December, 1930.
6. The improved styling in cotton made it necessary include 75 swatches of materials in the last issue of the swatch book as compared with 21 in the first issue.
7. The increased request circulation of Flashes of Fashion, starting at 10,000 in March, 1929, is now running at 25,900.
8. This season cutters have gone to converters, requesting a preview of their new materials before the lines were officially cut.
9. Requests are coming to the Institute in steadily increasing numbers for information on cottons from retailers, manufacturers and fashion writers from all over the country.
10. Great interest in styled cottons for shoes, millinery, bags, and other costume accessories.
11. Requests from 110 broadcasting stations in 37 States for weekly radio talks on cotton.
12. Support from non-competitive industries—witness the Laundry Owners Association distribution of the Institute's booklets.
13. Government co-operation with the Institute in publishing and distributing booklets such as "Speaking of Vacations" and "It's a Gift." Over 500,000 copies were distributed through retail stores.
14. Seventy-four request fashion talks and style exhibits were given by the Institute during 1930.
15. More than 2300 photographs of cotton costumes were distributed by the Institute for publication in magazines, newspapers and rotogravure sections during 1930.
17. Three hundred thirty-five newspapers and farm publications are now using fashion articles furnished by the Institute.
18. The growing interest in cottons for interior decorating and the increasing co-operation of women's publications.
19. The increasing interest of the theatrical world in cotton. For instance, Polly Moran—Marie Dressler picture featuring tap-dancing outfits and moving-picture stars wearing cotton.
20. January, 1931, Paris openings stressed cotton frocks to such an extent that it was front-page news in metropolitan papers all over the United States.





# COSTS CUT

## BY USING H&B REPLACEMENT PARTS



**W**E strongly urge that you use only H & B Replacement Parts in reconditioning your H & B Equipment. They promise lowest ultimate cost, reduce necessity for frequent repairs and keep equipment functioning at highest efficiency.

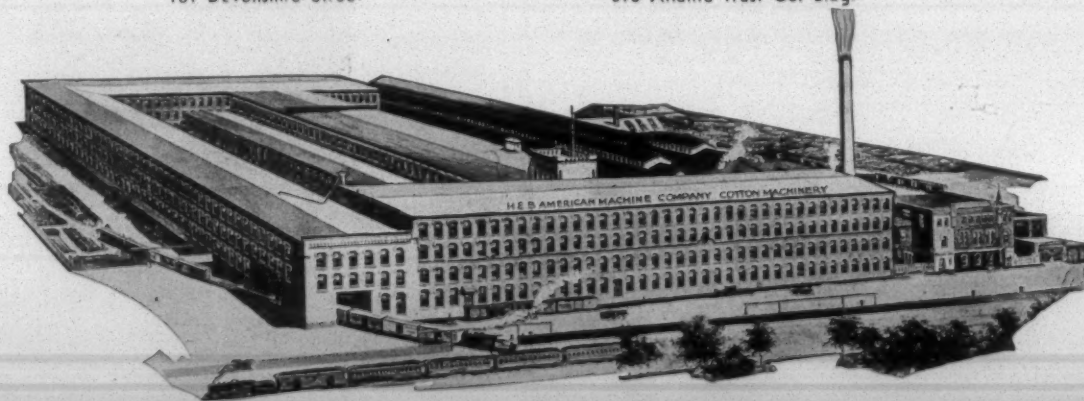
No round-the-corner shop or jack-of-all-trades can duplicate H & B parts. Our modern equipment, automatic machines, metallurgical specifications and standards of accuracy assure fit and continued trouble-free operation. When ALL costs are accurately figured, you will find H & B parts cheapest and best.

### H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

BOSTON OFFICE  
161 Devonshire Street

ATLANTA OFFICE  
815 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.



**USE ONLY H & B PARTS IN H & B EQUIPMENT.**

*Established 1848*

## Jas. H. Billington Co.

*Manufacturers of*

**Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins**

**Penna, Rock Maple Spools**

**Mountain Dogwood and  
Persimmon Shuttles**

**"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap  
Leather Belting**

**"Batavia" Rawhide Loom  
Pickers**

**"Buy from the Manufacturer  
Direct"**

**113 Chestnut St.,**

**Philadelphia, - - Pa.**

*Throughout the world where power  
weaving is employed*

## Gum Tragasol

*Holds its place as a leader in sizing  
products.*

**When mixed with a good grade of  
starch and tallow better weaving is  
assured**

*Allow us the privilege of a demonstration*

**John P. Marston Company**

**Importers**

**247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston**

**Sole Agents, United States and Canada**

## PERSONAL NEWS

L. B. Nolan has been promoted to overseer of the cloth room at the Dover Mills, Shelby, N. C.

C. G. White has been promoted to superintendent of the Ora Mills, Shelby, N. C.

J. L. Barnwell has been promoted from overseer carding to superintendent of the Volunteer Knitting Mills, Athens, Ala.

Ernest Ellswood Wetherbee, president of the Flint River Cotton Mills, Albany, Ga., and Mrs. Claire Wooten mills, of Dawson, Ga., were married recently.

H. T. Godfrey, of Rockingham, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

C. W. Phellis, who recently resigned as vice-president of the Du Pont Rayon Company, has joined the brokerage firm of Slaughter, Anderson & Fox, New York.

W. B. Shephardson has resigned as president and general manager of the Phoenix Mills, Statesville, N. C., and returned to his former home in Little Falls, N. Y.

J. R. Dover, Jr., who has been superintendent of the Ora and Dover Mills Company, Shelby, N. C., will hereafter be general superintendent of the Dover and East-side Mills.

D. R. Jackson has become overseer of night spinning at the Ella Division, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Shelby, N. C.

J. D. Baldridge, who has been connected with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., will join the P. H. Hanes Knitting Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., on March 1 in an executive capacity.



*Wayne Davies*

Wayne Davies has resigned his position with E. F. Houghton & Co., as manager of leather sales and has joined the sales organization of J. E. Rhoads & Sons as sales engineer. Mr. Davies has had a wide experience in transmission, conveying and hydraulic packing design and is well and favorably known in many of the industrial plants in the United States.

J. C. Harris, Jr., who has been associated with the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., for several years, more recently with their New York offices, returned to the plant on February 15 to take the position of superintendent.



Clare H. Draper has resigned as vice-president of the Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., effective March 1. He will retire from active work but will continue to be associated with the corporation.

L. R. Gilbert, a graduate of the State College Textile School, Raleigh, N. C., has been appointed textile technologist with the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. Mr. Gilbert is a former president of the Southern Textile Association, and for several years was superintendent of the Caraleigh Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C., and general manager of the Audrey Spinning Co., Weldon, N. C.

Cecil I. Knight, who is a graduate of State College Textile School, has been appointed to the position of analyst in the office of the Appraiser of Merchandise, New York. Mr. Knight was associated with the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., before accepting this position.

Ellis M. Johnston was elected president and treasurer of Woodside Cotton Mills, succeeding J. D. Woodside, of New York, at the annual stockholders meeting here. Several new directors were also elected for both the Woodside Cotton Mills and the Easley Cotton Mills.

### OBITUARY

#### N. C. POE

At the moment of going to press, word was received of the death of N. C. Poe, prominent cotton mill executive of Greenville, S. C., whose death occurred Tuesday.

He was president of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company and had for many years been one of the leading manufacturers in his State. Mr. Poe was 79 years of age. He was a native of Birmingham, Ala., but had made his home in Greenville for the past 50 years.

#### MRS. C. E. HUTCHISON

Mount Holly, N. C.—Mrs. C. E. Hutchison, Sr., wife of the president of the American Yarn Processing Company here, died suddenly of an acute heart attack Wednesday morning at 12:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Hutchison had been in good health and her sudden death was a complete shock to the family and friends. She was very prominent in social and civic activities in the State. Mrs. Hutchison is survived by her husband, one of the leading textile manufacturers of North Carolina; a son, Edwin Hutchison; and two daughters, Miss Mary Hutchison and Miss Eunice Hutchison.

#### FRANK P. BENNETT

Frank P. Bennett, president of Frank P. Bennett & Co., Inc., publisher of American Wool and Cotton Reporter and the United States Investor, died last Monday, in his 77th year. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., and after graduating from the Chelsea High School went into the publishing business and became a well known financial writer for the New York Tribune. He was also for a time managing editor of the Boston Advertiser and of the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

In 1887 he founded the American Wool and Cotton Reporter which he continued to head until his death, although he relinquished the active management to his sons some years ago and had practically retired from business. During his long editorship of the Reporter he was widely known as a vigorous writer and speaker.

He is survived by three sons, Frank P. Bennett, Jr., E. Howard Bennett and C. Randolph Bennett, all of whom are associated in the active management of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

## THE TRUTH SEARCHER♦♦



**Socrates** was the original searcher for truth by the question and answer method. His spirit and teachings still vigorously survive because of the value of his ideas.

Progress has been made since Socrates died in 399 B. C., yet today the best way to discover the truth of a problem is to ask questions about it.

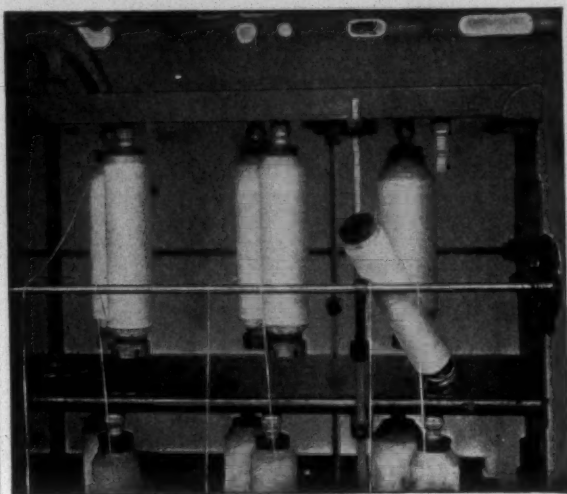
So a number of users of Type-K Quill Cleaners were asked questions about the results they are obtaining. Their answers offer an excellent guide as to the possibilities which the Type-K Quill Cleaner has for you.

For example, one of the answers of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, of Danville, Va., was that with Type-K machines cleaning cost was reduced from 12 cents per thousand to 6½ cents, which on 900,000 bobbins per day amounts to an annual saving of approximately \$13,612.00.

The complete answers of The Riverside and Dan River Mills and other Type-K users have been collected in a "Fact" book which is yours for the asking. Just ask for "Type-K Facts" and get the whole interesting truth about this cost-cutting machine.

**THE TERRELL MACHINE CO. INC.**  
**CHARLOTTE · N · C.**

General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., Representatives for N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States and Canada.



### Include Eclipse Bobbin Holders in your modernization program!

"The Textile industry is stepping out."

More and more textile mills are adopting modern equipment—modern methods. Eclipse Bobbin Holders fit right into such plans. They replace "out of date" wooden skewers. They improve the quality of the yarn.

With Eclipse Bobbin Holders on your creel boards, lint and fly can't accumulate — cleaning is simpler. Yarn or roving is not strained. These Ball Bearing Holders are rigidly fixed to the top of the creel board—bottoms are free and clear. They're quickly installed — easily bolted through skewer holes in the frame. Give them a trial—they *belong* in all modernization programs.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.  
Elmira, N. Y.

# ECLIPSE

## BOBBIN HOLDER

### Print Cloth Sales 220% of Output

"Our sales this week have been very large again, almost 50 per cent larger than last week and about 80 per cent in excess of production," Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. reported Saturday. "Again the largest part of our volume was in the print cloths. Sales of sheets and pillowcases, fine and fancy goods were slightly ahead of production, but print cloths were 220 per cent of production. Sales for the first half of February are running 35 per cent ahead of the corresponding period this January and 60 per cent ahead of the first two weeks of February, 1930, while for the first six weeks of this year our yardage sold is 52 per cent greater than for the first six weeks of 1930.

"For the first time in months we can report better inquiry for sheetings, with steady quotations, and on one or two construction, where prices have been outrageously low, signs of the least little bit of improvement.

"At the end of last week, to our surprise, 38½-inch 64x60s dipped again to 5c on heavy selling for late deliveries by one house, but once more the decline was temporary, and after a few days the price was back to 5½c. By the middle of this week there was a distinctly better tone evident in print cloths. Sales of 64x60s and 67x72s at 5½c and 5¾c and 6c were very heavy, and these constructions are now held at 5¼c and 6¼c, and sales have been made at these prices. The 38½-inch 60x48s have advanced ¼c to 4¾c and 80x80s ¼c to 7½c for March, 7¾c for April.

#### MILL MARGINS DECREASE

"Print cloth stocks are now the smallest since the end of May, 1929, and open orders are about the same volume as at that time. Only three times since January 1, 1928, has the stock on hand at the end of the month been less than at the end of last week.

"The sheeting situation was at its worst at the end of last August, showed some little improvement from then to November 1, but then fell off again until the middle of January. Since then it has tended to improve again.

"In spite of improvement in inquiry mill margins have tended to decrease since the middle of October, showing that the improvement has only developed at the expense of stiff competition and reduced profits. This is the natural result of increased production and, if production is to increase still further, close profits and narrow margins are bound to continue with us for some time to come. The price of raw cotton will be supported by increased production while the price of goods will be supported by increased production while the price of goods will be constantly under the threat of production exceeding demand. We do not expect production to be continued indefinitely on the low basis of the last six months and we are far from thinking such rigorous curtailment is longer needed, but we do believe that increase should be made with great care and under intelligent direction. Figures must be watched carefully and the slightest sign of stoppage in the improvement in the cloth figures recognized immediately as a danger signal calling for the brakes to be put on once more. For the next few weeks, however, we expect further progress to be shown by the figures.

"Though we must not shut our eyes to the fact that a large business has been done during the past four weeks still many important interests have not been friendly to the market so far and we estimate that there is still a large yardage to be placed for delivery between now and the end of June. Everything points to continued large business during the coming week."



## HIGH SPOTS IN CHEMICAL HISTORY

No. 1 of a series of advertisements tracing the development and uses of modern chemicals



## AMMONIA



To Joseph Priestley belongs the distinction of establishing the fact that ammonia is composed of hydrogen and nitrogen.

IN 1774, Joseph Priestley, heating a mysterious looking substance over a fireplace, drove a protesting family from his humble cottage in Leeds, England. The biting, pungent fumes came from ammonia—a mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen which the chemist-minister had collected over mercury. More than one hundred and fifty years later the same colorless gas was to become one of the world's most useful commodities.

Today, the manufacture of synthetic ammonia together with improved methods for its transportation and handling, mark one of the greatest triumphs of chemical engineering. Thousands of tons of ammonia are used annually by the refrigeration industry. The use of ammonia for making nitric acid has effected exceptional economies in producing explosives, synthetic fabrics and other cellulose products. The manufacture of high nitrogen fertilizers from ammonia seems destined to render American agriculture independent of foreign sources of supply.

Anhydrous ammonia is used

to supply nitrous gases in manufacturing sulphuric acid...in nitriding steel, which is equivalent to case hardening...for neutralizing acids in oil refining...as a raw material in organic synthesis...as an important source

of hydrogen or nitrogen in welding operations.

One of the most important recent developments in the use of ammonia in combination with chlorine is in treating water supplies. Preammoniation treatment of water prevents unpleasant tastes and odors, increases the efficiency of chlorine and is simple and economical to apply.

Constant improvements in manufacturing processes have given American anhydrous ammonia users the benefits of a most economical and most useful alkali—one of several circumstances that has speeded the progress of chemical engineering.

*As one of the oldest producers of synthetic anhydrous ammonia in the United States, Mathieson is able to offer ammonia users the product quality and complete service available only where modern, economical methods of production and distribution prevail.*

## MATHIESON CHEMICALS

Great Structures Rest on Strong Foundations



Soda Ash...Caustic Soda...Bicarbonate of Soda...  
HTH (Hypochlorite)...Liquid Chlorine...Bleaching Powder...  
Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua...PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)

250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Philadelphia Chicago Providence Charlotte Cincinnati

Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y., Saltville, Va.

Warehouse stocks at all Distributing Centers

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Get Profit-Minded

A prominent cotton manufacturer said to us this week:

The statistical position of cotton goods is the strongest in ten years and, if the mills will hold firm, higher prices will prevail.

The Daily News Record estimated the print cloth sales last week at 45,000,000 yards.

The weekly report of a large commission house says:

Print cloth stocks are now the smallest since the end of May, 1929, and open orders are about the same volume as at that time. Only three times since January 1, 1928, has the stock on hand at the end of the month been less than at the end of last week.

But the same report says in a later paragraph:

In spite of improvement in inquiry, mill margins have tended to decrease since the middle of October, showing that the improvement has only developed at the expense of stiff competition and reduced profits. This is the natural result of increased production and, if production is to increase still further, close profits and narrow margins are bound to continue with us for sometime to come.

It seems to be the same old story and the same old policy repeating itself.

Neutralize every demand with an increase of production and thereby prevent profit.

That seems to be the motto of Southern mill managers and it is time that the stockholders of some mills realize the extent to which their investments have been and are being mismanaged.

Every time prices advance mill managers with a jelly-like backbone, aided by commission houses who are interested in their commission rather than in the profits of the mills they represent, begin to slash prices and prices are shaded down.

Then some of the mill men try to make up the difference by cutting the wages of mill employees who have stood by the mills during the months of enforced short time which has caused them to suffer for the necessities of life.

The greatest need of the textile industry of the South is a few funerals or a few resignations, preferably the latter.

Several times we have been sorely tempted to call a few names and write a few records and some day we may yield to that temptation.

It is time for the managers of the cotton mills of the South to become profit-minded and to cease cutting prices whenever the slightest suggestion of lower prices is made by a buyer.

The statistical situation in cotton goods is exceedingly strong but the backbones of mill managers are exceedingly weak.

It is time for mill managers to become profit-minded and to cease jumping every time a buyer cries boo.

## Our Twentieth Anniversary Number

Since the publication of the notice that the Southern Textile Bulletin would be twenty years old on March 5th and would publish a Twentieth Anniversary Number on that date we have received a number of "birthday letters" complimenting us upon the service we have been able to render to the textile industry during our career.

We appreciate the letters received and expect to publish them in our Anniversary Number.

We would be pleased to receive similar letters from others of our friends throughout the textile industry and the textile machinery and supply industry and be especially pleased to have such letters from the mill presidents, superintendents and overseers who were on our subscription list when we began publication in March, 1911.

There were a large number who had sufficient confidence in us to send in their subscription and give their support at the very beginning and their letters written after twenty years of observation would be interesting.

## A Great Mistake

Unless there is some action taken prior to the adjournment of the Legislature of North Carolina and South Carolina which will come within three weeks, the textile industry will suffer by reason of the mistakes which are now being made and will look back upon this period as one of serious mistakes.



North Carolina should enact legislation restricting the day operations of cotton mills to 55 hours per week and the night operations to 50 hours.

Of still greater importance is the raising of the minimum age for night employment to 18 years. (It is now 16 years in all Southern States.)

Cotton manufacturers are in the position of boasting to the world that they will by agreement cease employing women and minors at night and yet are opposing the legal prohibition of the night work of persons under 18 years of age.

The public will ask and has a right to ask why cotton manufacturers wish to retain the right to employ persons under 18 years of age at night when they are under the urge of the Cotton-Textile Institute declaring for an entire elimination of the night work of women and minors.

The political strength of the cotton manufacturers has in the past been great because the public has had confidence in their sincerity and their humanity.

The sincerity of cotton manufacturers is now being challenged and if public sentiment turns against them, they will never again be able to stem the tide of adverse legislation.

It will in the end be found better to have been fair and to have met public sentiment half way.

Both North Carolina and South Carolina should prohibit the night employment of persons under 18 years of age.

We have reason to know that if such legislation is enacted by these two States similar laws will be promptly enacted in Maine and New Hampshire and in Georgia and Alabama as soon as the Legislature of those States meet.

Shouting aloud that you are going to cease employing women and children at night and then putting a foot down upon an effort to prohibit the night employment of minors under 18 years of age, smacks of gross insincerity and the industry will suffer from such actions.

### Low Inventories of Merchants

A recent statement of J. C. Penny & Co. shows that at the close of 1930, the average merchandise inventory was lower than at any time since 1922 and inventory figures at the close of 1930 were about \$14,000,000 below those of 1929.

If J. C. Penny & Co. had \$14,000,000 less goods on hand at the close of 1930 than at the beginning of the year and other merchants all the way down to the cross-road store had reduced their inventories in proportion a vacuum

exists which can easily produce profitable prices.

If it should become apparent as the season advances that a crop of 12,000,000 bales or less will be produced this year the price of cotton will advance and with that advance will come a rush to buy cotton goods because shelves are comparatively empty and the purchase of goods is being delayed by over-confident merchants.

### The Trend in Retail Trade

A confidential report from a large and very conservative financial agency in New York has the following to say relative to retail trade:

The situation in retail trade has not changed in any important particular since the autumn. There is a steady volume of trade but, as yet, no change in trend. The fact that sales have held up as well as they have, in the face of current unemployment, is further evidence that business volumes are approaching their lower limits. Merchants continue to buy on a hand-to-mouth basis, and inventories are being further reduced. In general, the report comes to us that merchants are still selling more than they are buying and expect to continue that practice. Distress stocks are no longer being offered by manufacturers; and, in our opinion, stocks of general merchandise have been drawn down considerably by the steady rate of current consumption.

### A New Feature

Beginning in our issue of last week, we are to publish weekly for the first time, a list of Southern sources of supply for equipment, parts, materials and service. It gives the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices and Southern representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies whose products are advertised in our columns.

Mill men are often in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials and we believe that this guide will be of real value to both our subscribers and advertisers. It has been compiled with the idea of giving service to both and we feel that it will be a welcome addition to our pages.

### National Work Clothes Week

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York is to be commended for their efforts to put over a "National Work Clothes Week," and thereby increase the demand for cotton goods.

The "National Wash Dress Week" did much to focus attention upon cotton goods and we hope that the "National Work Clothes Week" will have an equal influence.

**HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.**

Successors to

Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Vietor &amp; Achelis

**SOUTHERN OFFICE**

In Charge of T. Holt Haywood

Reynolds Bldg. Phone 3929 Winston-Salem, N. C.

Selling Agents for

**COTTON, RAYON AND HOSIERY MILLS**

New York Offices: 65-69 Leonard St.

**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**

328 Broadway, New York

Offers

**Service to Southern Mills**

Domestic and Export Sales Representation

Member American Society Landscape Architects

**CLARENCE M. LEEMON**  
**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**

32 Malvern Road Dial 7989 Charlotte, N. C.

Utilization and Beautification of the Industrial Village  
Residential and Recreational Developments**BRIGGS-SHAFFNER COMPANY**

Winston-Salem, N. C.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**  
**FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS***Builders of Fine Textile Machinery*

We solicit your inquiries for Machinery and Castings

**Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.***Plans—Specifications—Reports—  
Appraisals—for Industrial Plants*

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

CLEVELAND

SPARTANBURG

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

**E. S. DRAPER**

1516 E. Fourth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches  
or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision  
of Construction for:Town and Industrial Plan-  
ning.  
Subdivision and Residential  
Developments  
Golf Courses and Country  
Club Grounds  
School and College GroundsParks and Civic Centers  
Cemeteries  
Recreational Areas  
Institutional Developments  
Country Estates  
Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

CONOVER, N. C.—The Conover Knitting Mills, recently incorporated here as noted, will begin work with thirty-four 240-needle Banner split foot knitting machines and a dyeing and finishing department.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Avon Mills here, closed for the past eight months, are running under orders from W. L. Balthis, receiver, who said improved conditions generally in the textile industry led to the re-opening.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The plant of the D. & G. Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of men's suits and overcoats, which will be ready to begin operations at an early date, will give employment to 150 operatives. Mark E. Gallagher is general manager.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—A modern butane gas plant has just been completed by the Hartsville Print & Dye Works, which will furnish the company with gas. For several years this plant has used porofax gas. However, it is reported that the company has found that a considerable saving can be maintained in the use of butane gas. It is also reported that the butane gas, a by-product of petroleum can be manufactured much cheaper than ordinary gas and is non-poisonous.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—The Edna Cotton Mill, this city, has been sold by the Martel Mills Company, New York, to a new concern that plans to resume full operations of the plant within a few weeks. The identity of the interests that have acquired the mill or the consideration involved in the transaction was not disclosed.

The mill was shut down last August. The new owners who acquired the entire mill village and property are giving the plant a complete overhauling. Employment will be furnished 200 workers when the plant resumes operations.

MAGNOLIA, ARK.—The Magnolia Cotton Mills Company, elected the following directors: T. S. Grayson, J. O. Hutcheson, J. L. Davis, W. A. Boyd, H. P. Carrington, L. Garrett, J. G. Hendrickson, W. P. Longino, Henry Rushton, W. H. Warnock, J. B. Lee, W. N. Paschal, W. R. Gantt, J. R. Wikle, manager, in his report said that \$66,000 had been paid out for labor during 1930. He also said that prospects are brighter at the beginning of this year than last.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—It is understood that the Proximity Manufacturing Company has tentative plans for constructing 1,500 new homes in the mill village. It is understood that definite decision in the matter will be reached within a short time.

Contract for installation of sewer facilities in approximately 1,500 houses in the village. It is understood that definite decision in the matter will be reached within a short time.

Contract for installation of sewer facilities in approximately 1,500 houses in the villages of the Cone group of mills has been let to Tucker & Laxton, of Charlotte. The mills are also considering the installation of new toilet fixtures in the houses. Should the full plan be carried through the work would cost about \$250,000.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**RICHMOND, VA.** — Virtual destruction of a 5,000-horsepower steam turbine in the power plant of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills at Danville, Va., with narrow escapes by two men, was officially disclosed. Superintendent George Robertson said the disaster was due to an internal defect in the current generating portion of the machine.

**GREAT FALLS, S. C.** — Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Republic Cotton Mills was held the past week, according to George W. Wright, president. Regular routine of business was transacted and the present board of directors was re-elected. The board of directors will meet at a later date to elect the officers. The three plants are operating on a full-time day schedule, with no night operations.

**DANVILLE, VA.** — That the Danville Knitting Mills, manufacturers of hosiery, is apparently emerging from a dull season which has lasted several months, was indicated when officials announced that workers laid off because of lack of orders are being taken back in substantial numbers.

While the management stated that no figures would be given out, it was said that as orders increase former employees will be notified and taken back to their old positions.

During the winter a lull in operations was experienced and a small force has been maintained but with apparently improving marketing conditions, prospects for gradually increased operation with regular employment are brighter.

**TALLASSEE, ALA.** — The Tallahassee Mills have placed with Saco-Lowell an order for machinery to completely modernize the mills. The new equipment will include large package spinning frames of extremely wide gauge, which will be the only frames of this particular type operating in mills today.

This modernization was undertaken after the Saco-Lowell engineers had made a careful and thorough survey of the existent conditions in these plants, and the figures they developed for ultimate savings were so impressive, it was said, that the directors of the Tallahassee Mills ordered the work to begin at once.

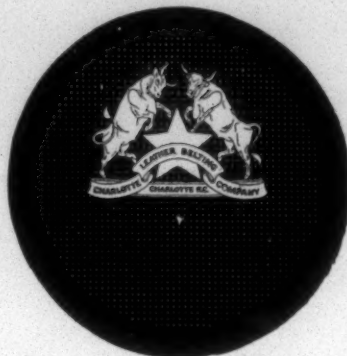
**REIDSVILLE, N. C.** — W. L. Sprye, manager of Hillcrest Silk Mills at High Point, states that his company has not purchased the Klotz Silk Mill plant here from the receiver of the Klotz business, but has leased it for 12 months, beginning February 1 last. Mr. Sprye declined to give the terms of the lease, but said it was made with the intention of purchase in the event that negotiations under way are carried through as planned.

The Hillcrest Silk Mills has reopened the Klotz plant with approximately 125 workers, and announces that it will probably add to its units materially within the next few weeks by the addition of other plants in this State and in Virginia. The Hillcrest Silk Mills has re-opened the Klotz plant with approximately 125 workers, and announces that it will probably add to its units materially within the next few weeks by the addition of other plants in this State and in Virginia. The Hillcrest group manufactures rayon dress goods and its products are distribut-

1894

1931

## LEATHER BELTING



Our Belting is subjected to a very rigid system of inspection and put through a service test before leaving our plant.

We absolutely guarantee our belting to give complete satisfaction.

### Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

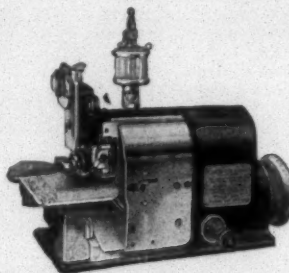
302 E. Sixth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Branch Office and Warehouse

162-166 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting



## MERROW

Trade Mark  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

High speed trimming and overseaming, overedging, plain crochet and shell stitch machines for use on knitted and woven goods of all kinds.

Let us demonstrate on your fabrics work of styles 60 ABB and 60 D3B machines for flat butted seaming ends of piece goods to facilitate subsequent processing.

### THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

2 LAUREL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

## DO NOT CONFUSE...

**Wissco**  
**NonStrip**  
**Card Clothing**

U. S. Patent No. 1759563

With Other Types of Straight Wire Clothing.

### Wickwire Spencer Steel Company

41 East 42nd Street, New York City

Buffalo      Detroit      Philadelphia      Worcester  
Chicago      Cleveland      Tulsa

Pacific Coast  
Headquarters:  
San Francisco



Branches and  
Warehouses:  
Los Angeles, Portland,  
Seattle

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

ed by its own sales organization in New York under the management of LeBert DeBar, who until the first of January was superintendent of operations, being succeeded in that capacity by Mr. Sprye, who is a native of Rowan county.

AUSTELL, GA.—The A. K. Adams Company will begin construction immediately of the mill buildings for the Clark Thread Company, according to announcement here. The Adams company bid of \$450,000 won the contract against the bids of seven other contractors.

Construction will start immediately.

Mr. Adams is in New York, having been present when bids were opened at the offices of the spool thread company.

The main structure will be 500 by 135 feet, three-story building, half of the projected first unit. Other units will be added as business warrants. The completed plant will cost approximately \$2,000,000. The mill will employ about 250 workers. The company's plans call for an expenditure of about \$12,000,000 in the future.

LEBANON, TENN. — J. E. Edgerton, president of the Lebanon Woolen Mills, who is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, and also president of the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association, in discussing the operations of the Lebanon Woolen Mills during the year 1930 remarked that this plant made the most remarkable record in its history. These mills manufacture woolen blankets, and do a normal business of around \$1,000,000 annually.

Mr. Edgerton stated that although the Lebanon Woolen Mills operated on a half-time basis during the first three or four months of 1930 they closed the year with earnings sufficient to pay their preferred stock dividends in full, 5 per cent on their common stock, a nice bonus to their employees and a healthy addition to their reserves.

"We closed the year," declared Mr. Edgerton, "with the smallest inventories in our history, and are looking forward with great confidence to the high success of our operations this year. I believe that the conditions for business during 1931 are going to grow better every day, and that by the middle of the year American business will be at almost its normal stride. It is now only a question of reviving public confidence and that is undoubtedly growing stronger every hour. There is, therefore, a far sounder basis for a sane optimism now than for anything like a pessimistic view."

CHESTER, S. C.—At the annual stockholders meeting of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills held in the offices of the company in Chester, the following directors were elected: Alex Long of Rock Hill; S. M. Jones, Robert Gage and T. H. White, all of Chester; Nathaniel Stevens of North Andover, Mass.; Robert T. Stevens, W. J. Gallon and David Jennings, all of New York; J. E. Sirrine, R. E. Henry and R. G. Emery, all of Greenville.

At the meeting of the directors there were elected the following officers: Alex Long, chairman of the board; R. E. Henry, president; William Frazer of New York, treasurer; R. G. Emery, vice-president; E. O. Hunter of Chester, secretary; E. R. Lucas of Chester, E. O. Hull of Rock Hill and J. G. Barnwell of Whitmire, assistant treasurers.

The Aragon-Baldwin Mills with plants at Chester, Rock Hill and Whitmire are among those that have not operated at night since May, 1930. These plants are operating on a full day time schedule of 55 hours a week with no night operations.

### John T. Hardaker Opens Charlotte Branch

John T. Hardaker, of Bradford, England, well known manufacturer of jacquard looms, parts and supplies, is to open a branch in Charlotte. Quarters have been secured on South Popular street and machinery has been installed.

Repeating, lacing and piano wire card cutting machines will be operated at the Charlotte plant. It is understood that jacquard heads, and parts and supplies for the looms made by the company will be carried.

**SPINNA GALE**

**For better Spinning**  
COVER TOP ROLLS WITH

**A.C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO. BOSTON, MASS.**

INSPECTING  
SEWING  
BRUSHING  
SHEARING  
SINGEING  
PACKAGING  
FOLDING

**Curtis & Marble Machine Co.**

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery  
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING  
MEASURING  
WINDING  
STAMPING  
TRADEMARKING  
CALENDER  
ROLLING



Arrangements for opening the branch in Charlotte were made by William H. Hall, who represents the Hardaker interests in America.

### New Equipment at Clemson College Textile School

In line with the policy of the Clemson College Textile School to lead in the installation with the best and most up-to-date machinery, a great deal of new equipment has recently been added in the textile chemistry and dyeing laboratory.

This includes an American Tool & Machine Company special high speed hydro-extractor; a monel metal Strickland, paddle-type hosiery dyeing machine made by the Strickland Pattern Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the latest type of Powers automatic temperature control apparatus on the Rodney Hunt piece dyeing machine, the Butterworth dye jig, and on the monel metal lined dyeing tubs.

A Permutit water softening system has recently been installed, and a Taylor Instrument Company automatic recording temperature and pressure control apparatus has been installed on the new kier boiling apparatus. Steam heated adjusto hosiery drying forms, made by the Philadelphia Metal Drying Form Company, are now being installed for hosiery finishing. New pH (hydrogen ion concentration) determination apparatus, made by W. A. Taylor & Co., of Baltimore, and by British Drug Houses, as sold by Eimer & Amend, of New York, has also recently been added to the pH equipment at Clemson.

All textile manufacturers interested in equipment of this type are invited to visit the Clemson College Textile School and see this equipment in use.

### Danville, Va., Is Saved

(American Wool & Cotton Reporter)

The strike in Danville, Va., at the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills is ended. The help have all gone back to work. Vice-president Gorman of the United Textile Workers makes the pretense that he ended the strike and he claims a personal success and a union success because the Riverside & Dan River officials have not stated in so many words that operatives who joined the union will be discriminated against.

This Danville strike, fomented and called by the officials of the United Textile Workers, concurred in and instigated and inaugurated by William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, was a trial horse, the pacemaker for textile unionism in the South. The union officials thought that Danville was the best place for their purposes. They had the idea that they could try it out in Danville and if they could win anywhere in the South, it would be in that Virginia town. Conditions in Danville seemed made to order for the Federation of Labor and the Textile Workers Union.

Riverside and Dan River is the largest individual mill in the Southern States and because it was the largest mill, the administrative and merchandising and financing efforts of H. R. Fitzgerald, president and treasurer of the corporation, were most burdensome at this particular time of textile depression. To load a labor trouble onto him was adding a burden which might prove to be insurmountable. That was one reason why Danville was chosen for the labor demonstration.

And Riverside and Dan River is one of the biggest colored goods mills in the world—and colored goods have

*after all*  
nothing takes the place of  
**LEATHER**

Cover your top rolls with Gilleather. It will not loosen up, rough up, split or flute because it is firm, tough, resilient and satin-smooth. It is tanned in the old-fashioned way: by suspension in pure hemlock bark liquors—a process that requires five to six weeks.

Much trouble with leather covered rolls results from using skins tanned with extracts in two or three hours: soft, stretchy—and low in price. Gilleather costs a little more, but it pays the difference in better yarn, fewer breaks, and greater production.



Further information together with samples and prices of our three standard grades, SUPERFINE, SUPERIOR, and PRIME, can be had by writing to our main office, Salem, Massachusetts, or through either of our Southern Representatives, Mr. Ralph Gosselt, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; and Mr. Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

**GIL** SHEEP SKIN  
**LEATHER**  
*for TOP ROLLS*

**GILL LEATHER CO.**



**SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS**

not been in demand. Many of the operatives were unemployed or only partially employed hence easiest to mislead. And because the mills at Danville had not been operating in full and had not been providing a 100 per cent pay roll, the local merchants were somewhat depressed, making it easier—if at all possible—to create an unfavorable public opinion. And because of business conditions Riverside and Dan River was not earning its dividends and the stockholders might be worried and it might be easier to turn a minority stockholding interest into a critical partisanship. Hence, Danville was chosen by President William Green and by President McMahon of the United Textile Workers as the best place in which to make a demonstration. Had they won the strike in Danville, they were next going to go to Greensboro, N. C., where some similar conditions were present, then forward march throughout the whole textile South.

When Green and McMahon and Gorman came to Danville and started to build up trouble, President Fitzgerald explained that he was employing as many operatives as possible, paying them as high wages as possible, higher than the Southern average wage and comparable with competing New England mills. Vice-president Gorman of the United Textile Workers was put in charge of the paid organizers who were creating the local union and when the time was ready he called the strike which President Green inaugurated. Having coaxed the workers out of the mills, Green and McMahon and Gorman offered to arbitrate with President Fitzgerald—who rightfully said that there was nothing to arbitrate. Then William Green tried to drag the governor of the State into the situation. And all of the other artifices usually employed by the unions were used.

The operatives were out of employment for about four months. Three or four weeks ago the help began coming

back into the mill in greater numbers. A week or two before the strike was officially ended more operatives were returning than could be given immediate employment. The strike has not only ended in Danville, but so far as the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers are concerned the whole proposed and feared labor trouble in the South is ended. It was hard on the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills that that corporation alone had to carry the whole burden. President Fitzgerald has done a great job not only for the cotton manufacturing industry in the South, but for the industry throughout the country. He was not only loyal to his stockholders, but equally honest with the operatives and local merchants. He refused to allow the outside labor agitators to create a situation in Danville which could ultimately only lead to failure.

There isn't any doubt but that wage costs in the textile industry and in every other industry have got to come down. The cost of living is down, the cost of raw materials is down, and business will improve as the costs of manufactured commodities are lowered. The machinery extension plan, which was one of the things at Danville to which the unions objected is being generally adopted throughout the industry. Now that carding, spinning and weaving equipment has been so improved and made so nearly automatic, no mill can continue to exist that doesn't take advantage of this improved equipment and the machinery extension. The operatives themselves are generally favorable to the acceptance of these new methods except as the unions build up an organized minority to oppose them. And for the whole South, President Fitzgerald has done a favor in proving that the majority of operatives recognize, and are anxious to accept the new manufacturing methods that will keep the mills in operation.

## FOR BETTER BUSINESS VISIT NEW YORK

★ **2<sup>50</sup>** ★  
daily

... secures a fine room *and* bath ...  
others at \$3<sup>00</sup> and \$3<sup>50</sup>

AT ONE OF NEW YORK'S BEST HOTELS

★  
**The BRISTOL**

48<sup>th</sup> ST. EAST OF B'WAY ▲▲ NEW YORK CITY

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT ▲▲ T. ELLIOTT TOLSON, Pres.

LATZ 104



We're Going to Celebrate  
Our Twentieth Birthday !

**MARCH 5<sup>TH</sup>**

by publishing a

**20th Anniversary and  
Annual Review Number**

*Covering Every Branch of the Southern Textile Industry, With Feature Articles  
Devoted to the Developments That Have Taken Place During the Past 20 Years in*

**COTTON MANUFACTURING**

**RAYON AND ITS PRODUCTS**

**KNITTING; DYEING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING**

**TEXTILE MACHINERY**

The unusually interesting editorial content of this Number will intensify reader interest and add materially to its value as an advertising medium for covering this **BIG, ACTIVE SOUTHERN TEXTILE MARKET**. Space should be reserved immediately and copy supplied at the earliest possible moment. Regular rates will apply.



## Belmont Hosiery Plans To Launch Cotton Socks Made From Mercerized Yarn

Belmont, N. C. — The Belmont Hosiery Mills, Inc., manufacturers of fine hose for men, the main product of the mill heretofore having been a rayon and celanese product with a cotton top and heel and a specially reinforced heel, announced that this company has begun the manufacture of a fine grade of hose for men, using Egyptian cotton yarn. This manufacturing plant is making an effort to co-operate in every way possible with the "wear more cotton" movement that is sweeping the South. In the body, toe and heel of their newest sock they use a fine grade of 1 1-16-inch Pima cotton; in the top they are using 1½-inch Egyptian cotton. These yarns are of a high grade mercerized quality. This mill is equipped with fifty Scott and Williams knitting machines, of 220-needle capacity and three Smith-Drum dyeing machines, so that the company does its own dyeing and finishing.

The mill is now operating at full capacity, producing 3,200 dozen pairs of hose each week. The company has a large number of orders for spring delivery, it reports. The new sock is finishing up into a very attractive piece of goods and the managers feel that it will meet with a hearty and favorable response from the buying public.

Old Hickory, Tenn.—According to an announcement here the DuPont Rayon Company's local plants will increase production within the next month. It was not learned just what this increase means; however, that information will be announced at a later date.

Want position as overseer weaving. Best of references. Address H. W. O., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**Salesman Wanted**  
Salesman of experience and personality wanted for the South by Northern firm manufacturing chemicals, sizings and finishing materials for the textile trade. Address "Chemical," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights  
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

### PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney  
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797  
314 McLachlen Building  
Washington, D. C.

# INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
Abington Textile Machinery Works	—	Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Enka, American	—
Aktivin Corp.	40	Fafnir Bearing Co.	9
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—	Fidelity Machine Co.	—
American Moistening Co.	—	Ford, J. B. Co.	39
American Yarn & Processing Co.	—	Foster Machine Co.	—
Arabol Mfg. Co.	—	Franklin Process Co.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	39	—G—	—
Ashworth Bros.	—	Garland Mfg. Co.	—
Associated Bobbin Cos.	—	General Dyestuff Corp.	11
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	General Electric Co.	—
—B—	—	General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—
Balmson Co.	—	Gill Leather Co.	25
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	32	Governor-Clinton Hotel	—
Barber-Colman Co.	33	—H—	—
Billington, Jas. H. Co.	16	Halton's, Thomas Sons	—
Bond, Chas. Co.	—	Haring & Stephens Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	22
Briggs-Shaffner Co.	22	Hermas Machine Co.	—
Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co.	—	H & B American Machine Co.	15
Bristol Hotel	26	Houghton, E. F. & Co.	28
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—
—C—	—	Howard-Hickory Co.	40
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories	—	Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	1
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	23	—I—	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	—	Iselin-Jefferson Co.	22
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	—J—	—
Clark Publishing Co.	27-40	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	—	—K—	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	31	Kaumagraph Co.	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	Keever Starch Co.	30
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	3	—L—	—
Curran & Barry	32	Lavonia Mfg. Co.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	24	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	24
—D—	—	Leemon, Clarence M.	22
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—
Davis, G. M. & Son	—	Lewis, John D.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	32	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	22
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	—M—	—
Drake Corporation	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	16
Draper, E. S.	22	Mathieson Alkali Works	19
Draper Corporation	—	Mauney Steel Co.	31
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Marrow Machine Co.	23
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	—N—	—
DuPont Rayon Co.	—	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
—E—	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	33
Eaton, Paul B.	28	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	18	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Economy Baler Co.	—	—O—	—
		Oakite Products, Inc.	—
		—P—	—
		Parks-Cramer Co.	4
		Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
		Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	—
		—R—	—
		Rice Dobby Chain Co.	31
		Roy, B. S. & Son	—
		Royle, John & Sons	—
		—S—	—
		Saco-Lowell Shops	—
		Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
		Seaboard Ry.	—
		Seydel Chemical Co.	—
		Seydel-Woolley Co.	31
		Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
		Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
		Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
		S K F Industries	—
		Sonoco Products	—
		Southern Ry.	38
		Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
		Stafford Co.	—
		Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	—
		Stanley Works	10
		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
		Stein, Hall & Co.	—
		Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	32
		—T—	—
		Terrell Machine Co.	17
		Texas Co., The	—
		Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	2
		Textile Mill Supply Co.	39
		Tubize Chatillon Corp.	—
		—U—	—
		U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
		U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	33
		Universal Winding Co.	33
		—V—	—
		Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
		Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	40
		—W—	—
		Washburn Printing Co.	38
		Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	—
		Wellington, Sears & Co.	32
		Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
		Whitin Machine Works	—
		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	28
		Wickwire-Spencer Steel Co.	23
		Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	—
		Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	32

## Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

**E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.**  
P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

## SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS  
TWISTER RINGS  
SILK RINGS

DIAMOND FINISH  
TRAVELLER CLEANERS  
TRAVELLER CUPS  
GUIDE WIRE SETS

**WHITINSVILLE  
SPINNING RING CO.**  
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.



## Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 8)

the healthier for recent months of housecleaning. Our farms, factories, ships, motors, railroads and supplies of gold are intact, and our people have not been incapacitated either physically or mentally. We comes now to a changed type of culture and a new order of adjustment. Production will be better fitted to consumption and a great deal more capital will be diverted to the development of infant industries. The tendency will be toward a policy of intensified regulation rather than a program of rapid enlargement. Most characteristic of this new era will be the substitution of a psychology of adjustment for a psychology of expansion. The outcome will be a wider diffusion among the masses of our high standard of living.

### Child Labor in N. C. Mills Drops 47%

Raleigh, N. C.—Eloquent testimony of how the children of school age in North Carolina are being educated out of hazardous industries by the child welfare commission, so that they may take advantage of the State's educational facilities, comes to light in the fifth biennial report of the commission, just off the press.

During the 1922-23 biennium, 9,402 children of the State below sixteen years of age were certified by agents of the commission in the cotton mills, hosiery mills, tobacco and furniture factories, other manufacturing enterprises and mercantile and miscellaneous industries. Eight years later, in the biennium of 1929-30, the commission certified only 5,041 children of the same age group to the same industries.

This represents the extraordinary drop of 47 per cent in the proportion of children in major and minor industries of the State in the short period of eight years. The commission has been in existence ten years and has kept jealous watch during that period to see that youngsters within the school age are not permitted to enter the State's industries during school age, except under special conditions specified and enforced by the commission.

Further comparison of figures covering the eight-year period from 1922 to 1930 show that in 1922-23 the number of children under sixteen years of age employed in North Carolina cotton mills was 5,834, or 67 per cent of the whole group employed in major and minor industries of the State. At the close of the 1929-30 biennium the total number of children of this age group certified for employment in cotton mills of the State had fallen to 2,994, showing the remarkable decrease of 48.7 per cent.

The decline in the percentage of children employed in hosiery mills is equally notable. Over the same eight-year period there was a decline of 57.7 per cent in the number of children employed in hosiery mills of the State. At the beginning of the period the number employed in this branch of industry was 1,051, while at the end of the period the number had fallen to 444. At the opening of the period 11.2 per cent of the children certified for employment in hosiery mills. At the close of the period only 8.8 per cent were so employed.

The whole conclusion of the matter, as revealed by study of statistics and charts and graphs, is that the child welfare commission has steadily and persistently reduced the proportion of children in industrial employment in the State, leaving the presumption that the schools have been receiving as students, thanks to the compulsory school attendance law of the State, numbers of those who would be in gainful occupations earning a livelihood, but for the supervision of the child welfare commission.

## SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

\_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

Spinning Spindles \_\_\_\_\_ Looms \_\_\_\_\_

Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_

Carter \_\_\_\_\_

Spinner \_\_\_\_\_

Weaver \_\_\_\_\_

Cloth Room \_\_\_\_\_

Dyer \_\_\_\_\_

Master Mechanic \_\_\_\_\_

Recent changes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



### When the Victor Man Comes



to your mill, give him a hearing. Tell him any spinning room troubles you may have. Let him tell you about Victor Ring Travelers, and give you a FREE trial supply. You'll be mighty glad you got together.

#### VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.

Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER

Room 615, Third Nat. Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

Southern Representatives

A. Dewey Carter \_\_\_\_\_ Gastonia, N. C.  
 N. H. Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ Gastonia, N. C.  
 B. F. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angier Ave., N. E. \_\_\_\_\_ Atlanta, Ga.

## WANTED

To Sell—?  
 To Buy—?  
 To Exchange—?  
 Employment—?  
 Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

## RESULTS

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion

## Organize Twist for Dull Hose Preferred To Tram or Grenadine

(Continued from Page 10)

in the stocking, would be cheaper and would produce a better wearing fabric. There are three general classes of such substitutes:

**"CHEMICALLY TREATED LOW TWIST TRAMS.**—These yarns are low in price but have generally proved unsatisfactory except in the very low price range in view of the fact that any chemical treatment so far devised gives only a temporary effect, and the sheen reappears after washing.

**"HIGH TWIST TRAMS.**—These yarns are low priced, but due to the fact that the twist is all in one direction are unbalanced. The setting of the twist is not always positive, and sometimes the stockings tend to creep sideways on the leg, much as in crepe, which is a similar construction. Experience has shown that one lot of high twist tram will run satisfactorily, whereas the next lot, produced in exactly the same manner, will cause difficulty.

"Much experimentation has been carried on to ascertain the maximum number of turns per inch which can be put into tram safely. The treatment of the yarn is, of course, highly important, but changing qualities of the raw silk stock, introduce another difficult and serious problem. Experience shows that the treatment of the yarn prior to the setting of the twist must vary, depending upon the nature of raw silk being used, and even with care sometimes the finished yarn will not be all that might be desired.

**"ORGANZINES.**—In this construction, the yarn is produced by twisting each of the singles in one direction, combining them and twisting them in the opposite direction. It can be readily seen that such construction gives a balanced yarn and hence the treatment of the raw silk and setting of the twist are not so highly critical as in the high twist trams. Such a yarn therefore, tends to eliminate both the difficulty in the knitting process and the creeping of the yarn after the stocking has been worn. As far as dullness and sheerness are concerned, the organzines produce a stocking midway between those produced by low-twist tram and grenadine."

## Hines Talks on Increased Cotton Use

"The growing recognition of the style importance of cotton fabrics has been emphasized in the past two weeks by the great attention they received in the recent spring openings of the Paris dressmakers," according to Walker D. Hines, chairman of the board of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who made a radio address over station WABC and 33 other stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Speaking during the "Romance of American Industries" period, an educational feature of the Columbia program, Mr. Hines referred to the "renaissance" in the use of cotton clothing. He said, "The beauty of cotton fabrics has been enormously enhanced by continued improvements in the weaving and printing of attractive patterns, and by the growing use of fast colors, until today the beautiful patterns, added to the cleanliness, coolness and freshness inherent in cotton goods, has made them enormously popular for all kinds of daytime and evening wear. He continued:

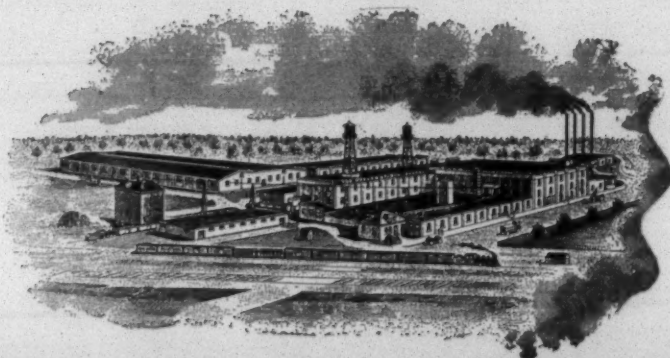
"Cotton provides us with apparel that is clean, comfortable, good looking and economical. For a while it was feared that on account of the changes in fashion whereby women got to wearing shorter and fewer clothes the use of cotton clothing would be greatly reduced, but with our high standards of living people increasingly indulge in a greater variety of different dresses and other articles of clothing.

"The pervasive character of cotton is most amazing. Cotton is with us as we eat, as we bathe, as we play and as we sleep. It binds up our wounds. It is with us at birth and at death. It is with us in the home and in industry.

"When we turn to commerce and industry we find an equally varied dependence upon cotton. In a very literal way cotton furnished the wings of commerce in the days of sailing vessels with their cotton sails, and is again doing so in these days of airplanes with their wings of cotton fabric.

"I want to be more specific about the uses of cotton in that useful form of transportation, the automobile. Some of the many uses for cotton in an automobile are for tires, tire covers, upholstery, curtains, shock absorbers, trunk covers, insulation for wire, tool bags, hose connec-

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



tions and gaskets. Altogether there are thirty-five pounds of cotton in the average automobile.

"During recent months there has been a decided demand for cotton stationery both for social and business use and its durability and other practical advantages are being recognized by an increasing number of firms in widely scattered lines of business. This demand has already required more than two million square yards of print and shade cloths.

"Another interesting new use of cotton is found in connection with building motor boats. After exhaustive preliminary tests it has been shown that a waterproofed heavy cotton fabric can be advantageously used between the two layers of the wood planking so as to simplify the construction and remove the necessity for caulking.

### Improved Grade in Cotton Ginned

Washington, D. C. — Cotton ginned in the United States prior to January 16 was of a better grade and somewhat different staple than cotton ginned in the corresponding period last year, according to the regular grade and staple cotton report made public by the Department of Agriculture.

Of about 13,572,100 bales of American upland cotton ginned prior to January 16, it was estimated that 87.6 per cent was white in color, compared with 84.9 per cent ginned during the corresponding period last year; 69.9 per cent was white, middling and better, compared with 64.6 per cent last year; cotton other than white and extra white was 9 per cent, compared with 12 per cent last year.

The estimates of staple length of upland cotton show 13.4 per cent shorter than seven-eighths-inch, compared with 20.3 per cent ginned during the same period last year; 76.4 per cent, seven-eighths to 1 1-32 inches, inclusive, compared with 68.7 per cent, and 10.2 per cent 1 1-16 and over, compared with 11 per cent a year ago.

From the standpoint of tenderability in settlement of contracts made subject to section 5 of the U. S. cotton futures act, an analysis of the figures indicates a total of 11,530,700 bales, or 85.0 per cent tenderable, compared with 75.7 per cent tenderable in the case of cotton ginned prior to January 16 last year.

Of tenderable cotton, 10,143,600 bales, or 74.8 per cent of total upland, ranged in staple from seven-eighths-inch to 1 1-32 inches, inclusive, and 1,387,100 bales were 1 1-32 inches in staple. A total of 2,041,400, or 15 per cent of upland cotton were untenderable, compared with 24.3 per cent of last year's crop ginned up to the same date. Of these, 222,100 bales were untenderable on account of deficiency in grade alone; 1,742,400 bales for deficiency in staple alone, and 76,900 bales were doubly disqualified, being untenderable in both grade and staple.

D. H. Mauney, Pres.  
J. S. F. Carpenter, Treas.  
D. A. Rudisill, Sec.

Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres.  
J. C. Craig,  
2nd Vice-Pres.

## Mauney-Steel Company

### COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER  
237 Chesnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.  
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND  
TO HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN  
MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

# Starch



400 MILL

500 MILL

FAMOUS N  
C. P. SPECIAL

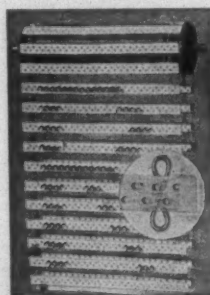
BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY  
17 Battery Place, New York City

Branch Offices:  
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.



## THE IMPROVED EYE

We also Manufacture

Dobby Loom Cords  
and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company  
Millbury, Mass.



Seydel-Woolley  
Company  
ATLANTA

Textile  
Chemicals  
For  
Best Weaving

A Concern is  
Known by the  
Customers It  
Keeps

## SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston · 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

### WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents for

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Joseph
St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati	Minneapolis	

### Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods trading showed an appreciable improvement during the week. Demand was more active and covered a wider range of fabrics. In the gray goods lines, prices were somewhat higher, but sheetings, ducks, drills and some of the other lines continued on the same low level in spite of the firm cotton market.

Some improvement was noted on finished goods, but there was general complaint at the low prices which have marked most business. The greater stability of raw cotton is regarded as a favorable factor and there was no doubt that buyers are more interested. At the same time, most of them continued to operate on a very conservative basis.

Gray goods markets were again active. Some irregularity was noticed in prices, but generally the market was on the firmer side. In a number of instances new and higher prices for the current movement were paid. Cotton was steady and favorable to better goods prices. The print cloths and carded broadcloths were in moderately good demand, and sales for deliveries from now to June were reported. The sheetings 40 inches and narrower were in better call, and prices were advanced on a few of the cloths that recently were sharply reduced. The volume of sales here was better. Drills were in light call.

Several millions yards of carded broadcloths have been sold during the past week, including sales into June. The business has moved certain constructions into a very strong position, deliveries into a few instances being well taken care of into March.

Fine goods markets were reported fairly active, with a considerable amount of business done in rayon goods, interest in shirting fabrics shown, and various fancies of interest in better quantities. Reports in the trade told of a better mill position generally, with a number of mills engaged primarily on fancies well sold ahead, and with one or two establishments making a good percentage of staple merchandise reported sold ahead as much as four to seven weeks.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½ lin., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	67/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	12½
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15

Constructive Selling Agents  
for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.

New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn markets were steadier last week. Inquiry continued active and the total business done was larger than during the preceding week. Prices were considerably firmer and buyers were paying a half cent to a cent a pound more before the week ended. Enough buyers were paying the advanced to fix the higher prices on a rather firm basis. The firmer cotton market helped materially in strengthening the price situation. A good many buyers seem convinced that the market has reached the bottom and that prices are now on a very attractive basis. They are, however, not ready to go into very large scale buying.

While carded yarns were more active than combed, there has been some improvement in the demand for the latter and prices were firmer and some advances put into effect. Gaston county reports a moderate amount of combed business for the week. Stocks of combed yarns are said to be very low both at the mills and in consuming hands.

Some of the smaller consumers, evidently believing conditions are as favorable now as they will be, have placed small or medium sized orders quite freely. These orders have run up to 10,000 pounds. Buying of larger quantities, however, has been of a scattered character. Competition is offered by spinners for current business and some concessions are reported but, on the other hand, advances of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c have been made where there is a shortage of particular grades. The general price list, however, remains unchanged and fairly firm. Low stocks in consumers' hands generally lead dealers to believe that some fair business in cotton yarns will materialize during the next few weeks.

In the knitting division a striking feature is the amount of lightweight released for immediate delivery. A few years ago, February would have meant the tail-end of the season; now sellers are hoping that a rush season lasting to April for mills selling jobbers would bolster subnormal totals.

Carded yarn production is about on the same basis as during the past two months.

<b>Southern Single Chain Warps</b>		40s	35
10s	19½	40s ex.	38
12s	20	50s	45
16s	21	60s	52
20s	22	<b>Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply</b>	
26s	25	8s	21½
30s	27	10s	22
<b>Southern Two-Ply Chain</b>		12s	23
8s	19	16s	24
10s	19½	20s	25
12s	20	<b>Carpet Yarns</b>	
16s	21½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	18
20s	22½	4-ply	19½
24s	25	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	17
30s	27½	4-ply	19½
36s	33	<b>Part Waste Insulating Yarn</b>	
40s	35	8s, 1-ply	16½
40s ex.	39	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	17
<b>Southern Single Skeins</b>		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	17½
8s	19	12s, 2-ply	18
10s	19½	16s, 2-ply	19½
12s	20	20s, 2-ply	20½
14s	20½	26s, 2-ply	24
16s	21	30s, 2-ply	25½
20s	22	<b>Southern Frame Cones</b>	
24s	24	8s	20
26s	25	20s	20½
28s	26	12s	21
30s	27	14s	21½
<b>Southern Two-Ply Skeins</b>		16s	22
8s	19	18s	22½
10s	19½	20s	22½
12s	20	22s	23
14s	21	24s	24
16s	21½	26s	25
20s	22½	28s	26
24s	25	30s	27
26s	26	40s	35
30s	27		

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C. Reg. U. S. P. O.



## WINDING MACHINERY

For all Transfer Purposes

in

Textile Mills

Exporters to

54 Foreign Countries

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY  
BOSTON

BARBER-COLMAN  
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS  
HIGH SPEED WARPERS  
WARP TYING MACHINES  
WARP DRAWING MACHINES  
HAND KNOTTERS

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant  
Framingham, Mass. ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A. Greenville, S. C.



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"  
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—  
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

## SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

### for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

**AKTIVIN CORP.**, The, 50 Union Square, New York City. Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Offices: 1102 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 905 Electric Bldg., Richmond, Va.; 1104 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 701 Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; 1118 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1124 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.; 2412 Pinehurst Blvd., Shreveport, La.; 1515 Sante Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 1126 Post Dispatch Bldg., Houston, Tex.; 524 Alamo Nat'l. Bk. Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga. and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 711 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.

**ARABOL MFG. CO., THE**, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Robert E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Frank G. North, P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1384, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., INC.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**ASSOCIATED ROBBIN COS.**, composed of BOWEN-HUNTER ROBBIN CO., East Corinth, Vt.; THE DANA S. COURTNEY CO., Chicopee, Mass.; VERMONT SPOOL & ROBBIN CO., Burlington, Vt. Sou. Rep., The McLeod Companies, which are: Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

**BAHNSON CO., THE**, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Smith Williams, Winston-Salem Office; S. C. Stinson, 164 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Sevier, 1400 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

**BOND CO., CHAS.**, 617-623 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

**BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W.**, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: John Bothamley, 1008 Williams Mill Road, Atlanta, Ga.; M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, INC.**, 1206 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochrane, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson, 110 Tusten St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McNulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

**CHARLOTTE MFG. CO.**, 1200 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

**CIBA CO., INC.**, Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

**CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

**CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

**CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Walter F. Woodward, Mgr.

**DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

**DRAKE CORPORATION**, Norfolk, Va.

**DRAPEL CORPORATION**, Hopdale, Mass. Sou. Offices: 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Spartanburg, S. C.

**DRAPEL, E. S.**, 1516 E. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: H. B. Bural, K. A. Simmons and R. A. Wilhelm, Charlotte Office.

**DU PONT RAYON CO.**, 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn.; A. Kunsman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I.**, Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 232 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 232 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. F. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1621 Jefferson St., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Raleigh Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**EATON, PAUL B.**, 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**ECONOMY BALER CO.**, Ann Arbor, Mich. Sou. Rep.: J. Kirk Rowell Co., Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**FAFNR BEARING CO., THE**, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office & Warehouse, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: A. C. Laughridge and C. Letz, Atlanta Office; S. D. Berg, 207 N. Caswell Road, Charlotte, N. C.; W. S. Shirley, 2705 Williams St., Dallas, Tex.; W. P. Cunningham, P. O. Box 1687, Houston, Tex.

**FORD, C. J. B.**, Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetteplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

**GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP.**, 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1201 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.**, Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charlotte, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. P. Coker, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blalock, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. B. Hathaway, P. B. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; M. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr. Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selber, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO.**, Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**GILL LEATHER CO.**, Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

**HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C"** and Clearfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.**, New York City. Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

**H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.**, Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: Atlanta, Ga.; J. Carlile Martin, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Thomas Aspdin, Fred Wright, Arthur Drabble, Atlanta Office; Fred Dickson, P. O. Box 125, Rockingham, N. C.

**HERMAS MACHINE CO.**, Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOUGHTON & CO., E. F.**, 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Geo. H. Small and W. R. Barker, 608 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 686, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; A. Y. Guitar, P. O. Box 949, New Orleans, La.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

**HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.**, Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Geo. H. Wooley, Jr., 601 E. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**, 328 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**JOHNSON, CHAS. B.**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**KAUMAGRAPH CO.**, 200 Varick St., New York City. Sou. Offices: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

**KEEVER STARCH CO.**, Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castille, 33 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

**LAVONIA MFG. CO.**, Lavonia, Ga.

**LESTERSHIRE SPOOL & MFG. CO.**, Johnson City, N. Y. Sou. Office: 519 Johnston Bldg., L. E. Wooten, V-Pres.

**LEWIS, JOHN D.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. (Warehouse).

**LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC.**, 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

**MARSTON CO., JOHN P.**, 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

**MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC.**, 250 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va.; E. A. Huitt, V-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. A. Huitt, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staples, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

**MAUNEY-STEEL CO.**, 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**MERROW MACHINE CO., THE**, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

**NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC.**, 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savers, Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St., Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 234 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

**NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 31 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Roy S. Clemons, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C.; L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; J. K. Moore, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

**NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Passaic, N. J.** Sou. Office & Warehouses: 226 1/2 N. Forbis St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; D. S. Moss, Mgr.; Newman, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: H. J. Horne and J. V. Killheffer, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gillespie Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**, 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

**PARKS-CRAMER CO.**, Fitchburg, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Hodge, V-Pres.; M. G. Townsend, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Burnham, O. G. Culpepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. F. Porter, P. O. Box 1355, Atlanta, Ga.

**PERKINS & SON, INC.**, B. F., Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO.**, Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Crumerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

**ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga.**, Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tuli Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS**, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

**SARGENT'S SONS CORP.**, C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; G. H. Brown, Browns, Ala.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

**SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO.**, 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

**SHAMBOO SHUTTLE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

**SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.



**SIRRIE & CO., J. E.**, Greenville, S. C.  
**SONOCO PRODUCTS CO.**, Hartsville, S. C.  
**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.**, Charlotte, N. C. Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

**STAFFORD CO., THE**, Readville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**STANLEY WORKS, THE**, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

**STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.**, 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

**TERRELL MACHINE CO.**, Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

**TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

**TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO.**, 1200 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

**TURIZE CHATILLON CORP.**, 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Reps.: E. D. Bryan, 614 E. Washington St., Greenville, S. C.; J. R. Morton, P. O. Box 1030, Greensboro, N. C.; W. B. Purse, Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.**, 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office.

**U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.**, Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr. Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

**U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.**, 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

**VEEDER-ROOT, INC.**, Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

**VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

**VISCOSE CO.**, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

**VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A.**, Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

**WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO.**, Millbury, Mass., and Leicester, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 681, Charlotte, N. C.

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta office.

**WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2121 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

**WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO.**, 41 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

**WOOD'S SONS CO., T. B.**, Chambersburg, Pa. Sou. Reps.: The McLeod Co., which are: Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

## 75% of Cotton Mills Favor Night Work Cut

Washington. — Seventy-five per cent of the cotton mills in the United States, including 70 per cent of those operating nights, have announced their endorsement of the policy to eliminate night employment of women and minors, according to a report submitted to President Hoover by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York, at a White House conference with both the President, and Secretary of Commerce Lamont.

Mr. Sloan also reported that the cotton textile industry is making real headway in balancing production with demand, as evidenced by the

fact that last year, for the first time since 1926, it shipped more goods than it produced. For the first six weeks of the current year, sales of yarn and cloth have been approximately 20 per cent in excess of production, which has had the continued beneficial effect of reducing excessive stocks, it was pointed out.

Mr. Sloan stated after the conference that the President had evinced deep interest in the type of co-operative work being done by the cotton textile industry and was particularly impressed with the constructive efforts to stabilize employment for men and women through the new tendency to concentrate normal operations on the day shift. He wished for the movement every success, especially in view of its humanitarian aspects.

It was explained to the President and to the secretary of commerce that these policies have the approval of labor officials and that the final adoption of the policy to discontinue the night employment of women and minors, by mills individually, is contingent upon endorsement, not later than March 1, 1931, of 75 per cent of the industry, including a corresponding percentage of the night runners. Mr. Sloan indicated that as to the latter an additional 5 per cent must be obtained, but that it was hoped and believed that this could be accomplished.

It was further explained to the President that this movement will not entail serious dislocation of labor on March 1, since most of the readjustment has already been made through temporary steps heretofore taken.

## Increase in Mill Activity in Next Few Months Seen

The domestic mill situation may be variously stated, according to the phase of the situation which is considered or emphasized, the New York Cotton Exchange Service reports. From the standpoint of manufacturing margins, the mill position has become less favorable during the past few weeks, for easing cloth prices in the face of rising cotton have reduced margins materially.

From the standpoint of stocks and unfilled orders for goods, the Service continues, the position of the mills improved appreciably in January, for sales were doubtless in excess of output, but during the past week sales have been running closer to production and so the industry as a whole has probably only about held its own. With regard to mill activity,

the trend since the turn of the year has been clearly upward, following the shutdowns around the holidays.

The contradictory movements of margins and mill activity have been due to the desire of many manufacturers to book a substantial volume of forward business for spring delivery against an expected increase in operating schedules. While the demand for goods has broadened materially since the turn of the year, as it normally does in January, it would appear that the upward trend of mill operations has not been due so much to this as to the effort of manufacturers to reduce their unit costs by full-year running later in the season.

Increased running in face of narrower margins is explainable also, in part, to material reductions in manufacturing costs during the past year. There is a feeling in some quarters, too, that low prices for goods are beginning to have the effect of bringing about enlarged consumption, and that the broader buying of goods will continue. In conclusion all of these factors point to higher mill activity in the next few months than in the earlier months of the season.

## Durene Shown In Country-wide Promotion

Piece goods promotion of durene quality identified mercerized cotton fabrics is being effected by the Pictorial Review Co. in a series of fashion exhibits in key stores throughout the United States. Among other costumes shown are three spring frocks made of Galey & Lord's durene cotton Ric-Rac, and three of B. F. Lawson's Francois Pictorial Review patterns, are designed to encourage piece goods sales, and to illustrate new uses of durene cotton fabrics.

## Davenport Hosiery Shows \$313,896 Profit in Year

Report of Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., for year ended December 31, 1930, shows net profit of \$313,896, after depreciation, Federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$3.27 a share on 75,000 no par shares of common stock. This compares with \$444,633, or \$5.01 a common share in 1929.

**THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL**  
 is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.  
**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**



*Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas—"Aunt Becky."*

## *Traveling Among the Mills*

### **Rockingham, N. C.—Entwistle Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3**

A. B. Brannon, general superintendent of all three mills, is another very progressive gentleman and deserves the splendid position he fills so acceptably. It was our good fortune to spend a night in his lovely home, where hospitality is unlimited.

Mrs. Brannon looks more like a sister than a mother to charming Miss Hazel, who, with two fine boys, one almost ready for college, make up this interesting household. We have never enjoyed ourselves more anywhere.

Improvements around the plants supervised by Mr. Brannon were everywhere evident—especially in clean premises. Plots that years ago were unsightly weed patches have been converted into fertile garden spots, and every family is interested in seeing how much can be raised and saved in the way of vegetables.

At Christmas, employees and their children were treated to bags of fruit—much to their pleasure. "Broadcast," an especially fine correspondent located at Entwistle No. 2 (Roberdel No. 2), wrote an interesting account of the big dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Brannon to all the overseers of the three mills and other guests during the holidays. We hope that Broadcast will report other interesting events.

#### **BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS**

The beautiful gingham, tweed and other goods made at Entwistle No. 2 are enough to make every woman desert silk in favor of cotton. Just wait till we dress up in the two lovely dresses that Mr. Brannon presented us as a souvenir of our visit. One is a black and white gingham of exceptionally fine quality, and the other is a kind of tweed, or novelty goods, that will make a swell suit. We don't expect for them to be spoiled in making, either. And Gee! how we did need and appreciate those dresses.

Entwistle No. 1—W. F. Ivey, spinner and assistant superintendent; C. W. Wrape, carder; W. C. Rolland, weaver; L. E. Holler, cloth room overseer; John Gay, master mechanic and electrician, assisted by Eli English.

Entwistle No. 2—G. M. Currie, designer and assistant superintendent; Chas. Jones, carder—a man who believes in the Southern Textile Bulletin, and loaned money to any who wanted it to pay for a subscription; P. L. Dawkins, spinner; C. J. Waldrip, weaver; his pretty wife went with me over the mill; Bob Ephraim, overseer the cloth room—and the only overseer who claimed to be too "hard up" to take the leading textile paper—the Southern Textile Bulletin. He probably borrows it every week, for we know that no thoroughly up-to-date mill man can get along without it—and he doesn't look like a "back number." Carson Williams is master mechanic; Mr. McNeil, dyer.

#### **GREAT FALLS MANUFACTURING CO.**

This mill has been hard hit and is not near all running. We hope it will soon be humming merrily as ever.

A. H. Hamilton is superintendent; he and his wife have our sincere sympathy in the recent loss of their son. W. H. Guinn is carder; Will Darity, spinner; Lacy Chandler, weaver.

#### **PEE DEE MANUFACTURING CO.**

These mills, too, have had their share of trouble and have been forced to drastic curtailment for a long period. The product is hickory shirting and plaids domestic and export, and export drills.

We have a lot of friends around the two Pee Dee Mills, and we hope that times will improve for them.

The management is noted for fair dealings, and the operatives know that when it is possible to do so, the mills will go on full time.

Geo. P. Entwistle is president and treasurer; R. R. Simmons, secretary; Wm. Entwistle, general superintendent, both mills.

No. 1:—G. B. Byrd, is assistant superintendent and overseer carding; E. M. Smith, overseer weaving; E. M. Tyson, cloth room and shipping; Paul Hogan, master mechanic.

No. 2:—Wm. Entwistle, general superintendent; J. C. Stubbs, assistant superintendent and overseer weaving; H. C. Jenkins, carder and spinner; John Jenkins, overseer cloth room; L. F. Heavener, master mechanic.

#### **LED BETTER MANUFACTURING CO.**

This is a few miles out of Rockingham, and a delightful drive over Highway 50 then to the left at Log Cabin filling station over a fine improved dirt road.

It was the first time we had met the head official—Mr. Ledbetter—and we've placed his name on our "special register" as one among ideal mill officials. With a deep sympathy for the operatives, the management prefers to run at a loss, rather than have loyal employees thrown entirely out of work; and they run all they possibly can.

D. L. Culberson, superintendent, has been on the job for many years, and is close to the hearts of the people. In fact, this is like one big family—where co-operation, sympathetic understanding and hearty good will abound.

G. L. Sullivan is overseer carding; W. H. Marks, spinner, and John Dunn, master mechanic.

From Mr. Ledbetter's pretty office, the view of the mill and the water falls makes a lovely picture.

### **Laurel Hill, N. C.—Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc.**

Never anywhere have we received a warmer welcome than was extended here by the genial management.

It would be hard to find more courteous and pleasant gentlemen than the secretary and treasurer, J. D. Phillips,



and the vice-president and general manager, E. C. Gwaltney, who is an inventive genius, and always perfecting some astounding method to meet and overcome every-day troubles. The more difficult the task, the greater joy he gets out of the conflict, and the greater his victory.

We asked Mr. Gwaltney how he came to think of some of his inventions, and he said he was like Uncle Remus's rabbit, that climbed a tree when a dog was after him—he "had to do something" to save himself!

At Richmond Mill, Will Roller is whole cheese under Mr. Gwaltney, having charge of both carding and spinning.

AT THE IDA MILL, Hilton Bass, is superintendent and spinner.

SPRINGFIELD MILL is the largest and C. J. Riddle is superintendent; L. W. Evans, overseer carding; Julian Butler, twister, spinner and weaver. Mr. Queen is master mechanic at all three mills.

Springstein has improved wonderfully. A paved highway runs right by the mill and everybody is so proud of it.

Gardening has already begun on a large scale, for during the past year or two of curtailment, people have learned the value of a well worked plot of ground.

I took dinner with "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" (Granny Snead), who is the queen in the home of her son, Monroe, and wife. She says he's the best son a mother ever had.

Granny Snead with her quaint philosophy is worth more to a community than anyone can ever measure. She's had her share of hard knocks and trouble, but sees good in everything, and has never been known to whine or complain or pity herself. We would count ourselves fortunate indeed, if we could see this good woman daily and could grow like her.

She says she gets poorer and poorer but that only makes her more like Jesus, who had nowhere to lay His head. Though around 70 years old, and her hair snow white, her step is quick and alert and her pretty black eyes keen as can be. God bless her. We were glad to see Mrs. Mattie Helms, Mrs. Snead's, widowed daughter, and so pleased to meet Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Evans and daughters.

Received many cordial invitations to dinner, and to spend the night or even a week!

A live Mothers Club and Girls Club, and keen interest in Sunday school make things pleasant for all around Springstein.

### McColl, S. C.—Marlboro Cotton Mills

To one who has never driven through this section, this country is a delightful surprise. Broad level fields of dark sandy loam, with hundreds of plows going in every direction, and no unsightly weed patches or ditch banks. Everything everywhere, as clean and uncluttered as can be, and the roads good.

Large and handsome farm homes, fenced in with ever-green hedges or pretty fences. Sleek fat cows, horses and mules,—and droves of busy chickens.

Anyone who would not want to farm this land, wouldn't work anywhere.

McColl has improved wonderfully in the past few years. In spite of the fact that the mills have had to curtail drastically, no one has been allowed to suffer.

Those who are under the impression that Yankees are

"cold blooded and hard fisted," should get acquainted with the president of Marlboro Cotton Mills, Mr. Henry Otte (pronounced Ot-te, with accent on first syllable).

He has been South only a few years, but has gotten very close to those in his employ, and says there are no finer people anywhere.

B. M. Edwards is treasurer; F. F. Adams, secretary and another whole-souled gentleman whom we had the pleasure of meeting, thanks to P. A. Gwaltney, general superintendent, and as genial as "they make 'em." It is always a pleasure to invade his sanctum, where we are assured of a hearty welcome. He declares that "David Clark and Aunt Becky have done more for the Southern textile industry than any other two people in the South." Thank you Mr. Gwaltney. Appreciation always helps.

#### OVERSEERS IN CHARGE

Mill No. 1: G. A. Hales, superintendent; Jap. Jones, carder; M. H. King, spinner.

Mill No. 3: G. A. Hales, superintendent; Simon Jones, carder and spinner.

Mill No. 6: W. F. Campbell, superintendent; —. —. Maxey, overseer twisting; Hoskins Grace, weaver.

Mill No. 7: Frank Terry, general overseer; Henry Gibson, master mechanic.

Superintendent G. A. Hales and Superintendent W. F. Campbell have our sincere thanks for courtesies extended.

The population of Marlboro Cotton Mills villages is 1,450. The product is yarns and tire fabric.

(Dillon and Darlington held over for next week.)

### Bennettsville, S. C.—Marlboro Cotton Mills No. 5; Branch of McColl, S. C.

They've been short on work for a long time, here, but they are never short on friendliness and courtesy at Marlboro Cotton Mills.

P. A. Gwaltney, of McColl, is general superintendent; O. L. Derrick, superintendent; B. A. Robinson, carder; G. C. Rambo, spinner; J. T. Johnson, in charge of spooling, warping and winding; R. C. Long, master mechanic, and jam-up on his job.

Throughout the mill, there was evidence of efficiency and hearty co-operation. Every department was in excellent shape and the work running fine.

The product is knitting and weaving yarns.

### Wadesboro, N. C.—Wadesboro Cotton Mills Co.

This is the "old mill" so long under the management of Charlie Burns, deceased. Like many others it has been hard hit, and only runs part time. The product is 20-2 and 30-2 warps, tubes, skeins and cones.

H. B. Heath, of Charlotte, is president; W. B. Rose, is secretary and treasurer. C. A. Brower, superintendent; J. W. Teal, carder; Dewey Smith, spinner; C. C. Mills, overseer spooling and winding; Luke Turner, overseer twisting.

There are people at this mill who could not be enticed to any other place, regardless of inducements offered.

It's not what you'd do with a million,

If riches should e'er be your lot,

But what are you doing at present

With the dollar and a quarter you've got?

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

### Wanted

Position as office manager, bookkeeper. Expert in credits and collections. Twelve years experience assistant to president and treasurer of yarn mill. Thirty-seven years old. Will go anywhere for interview. Address T. M. S., P. O. Box 441, Kinston, N. C.

### Wanted

Four Draper Spoolers to take spools 4x6 gauge, 4 3/4", 70 spindles each side; also 300 to 400 12x36 Fibre Roving Cans. Address "Spoolers," care this paper.

Superintendent wants position. Now employed but for good reasons desires change. 15 years experience in mill—2 years as superintendent. Young and ambitious. Age 39. Can handle any job. Address H. W. A., care this paper.

### BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to the inch.

WANTED—Position as overseer spinning. Experienced and reliable. Best references. B. B. E., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of  
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a  
Friend"

"Only a Factory Boy"

"Hearts of Gold"

"The Better Way"

"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

Order from  
CLARK PUBLISHING CO.  
Charlotte, N. C.

### Largest Southern Order For Silk Hose

Atlanta, Ga.—The largest order ever placed in the South by an individual firm for pure silk, full-fashioned hosiery is reported to have been issued by the Mystyle Hosiery Shops, with stores in Macon, Ga., Dallas, Texas, and four stores in this city, where headquarters are also maintained.

One prominent American manufacturer is said to have received the order amounting to more than \$300,000. This manufacturer is one of America's principal leaders in the production of pure silk, full-fashioned hosiery, and the order was placed at the time when hosiery was at its lowest price in the history of the hosiery business at prices guaranteed for a year.

The delivery of the hosiery to the Mystyle Shops will be made weekly at intervals between now and September 1. This will keep the stocks fresh with the newest styles and colors. Since this order was placed, it is said, that raw silk has advanced 35c a pound.

### Improvement in Argentine Textile Market

Import orders for summer textiles have begun to show a slow seasonal improvement according to a cable dated January 24, from Commercial Attache Alexander V. Dye, Buenos Aires. Orders for silk hosiery are reported slow, but the outlook is considered favorable if exchange improves, because the declining prices of United States hosiery will assist American exporters to compete with Argentine hosiery manufacturers. The reduction of the official valuations, which is tantamount to a decrease of 50 per cent in the Argentine import duties on silk or rayon hosiery (with less than 15 per cent admixture of other fibers) became effective following its publication in the December 22 issue of the Boletin Oficial. This reduction in duties has resulted in a slight improvement in the position of American hosiery in the Argentine market. Business in mercerized yarns was steadier during January, according to trade reports from the Argentine yarn market, and some interest in yarns for weaving duck was noted, but the demand for other carded cotton yarns was slow. Local mills were said to be buying inferior domestic carded yarns because of exchange fluctuations.

# PRINTING?

## RULED FORMS

### GET OUR QUOTATIONS

#### LETTERHEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

Bill Heads

Factory Forms

Statements

Invoices

Pay Roll Envelopes

Loose Leaf Systems and Binders

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

## WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

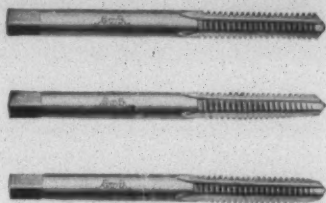
DAVID CLARK, President

18 West Fourth St.

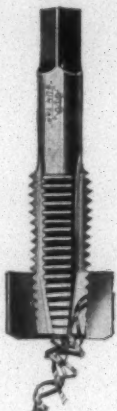
Phone 3-2972

Charlotte, N. C.





Set of Hand Taps

GTD "Gun" Tap  
In Operation

## We Give Service on Taps

Modern production methods demand good tools. It is usually most economical in the long run to get the highest quality tools on the market.

In the case of taps—we carry the line manufactured by the Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation and identified by the trademark shown above. In every civilized country in the world these taps have established a reputation for excellence.

For our own part, we believe that good service should go hand in hand with good tools. We can assure you that your needs will be taken care of without delay. When you are in the market for taps—call, wire, or write us and ask for "Greenfield" taps. We've got them.

Stocked by

### THE TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO.

Incorporated 1898

Phones Dial 5125-5126

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### AT YOUR SERVICE

Years of experience with textile processing have given the Service Representatives of The J. B. Ford Company unusual ability to be of constructive assistance when problems arise.

Their experience is available to textile mills everywhere, whether users of Wyandotte Textile Alkalies or not. These men are freely and gladly at your service.

The services of trained textile men and the uniform quality of Wyandotte Textile Alkalies are daily proving their unusual values to textile mills throughout the country.



Ask your Supply Man  
for

**Wyandotte**  
Quality and Service  
**Textile Alkalies**

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

### *Yours for the Asking!* *this \$1,000,000 Service*

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

#### Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

Asace Gum

Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

#### Our Products

Sizing Gums  
Sizing Compounds  
Softeners  
Soluble Gums  
Soluble Oils  
Soaps  
Dextrines  
Colors  
Pigment and Lake  
Chemicals (Belle Brand)  
Liquid Chlorine  
Chlorine Lime  
(Bleaching Powder)  
Caustic Soda

### Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Chemists to the Textile Industry

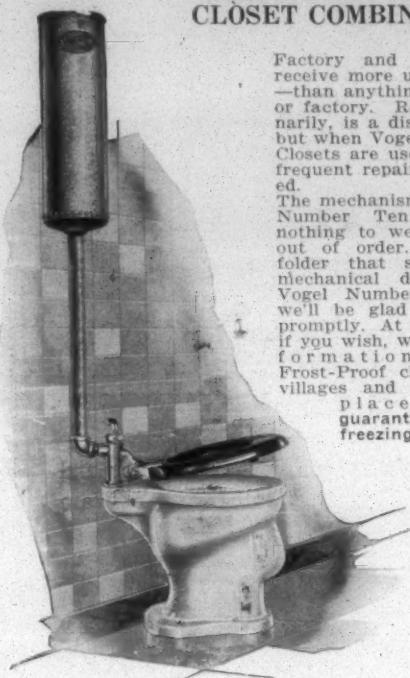
Providence  
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia  
Boston

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

### VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

**JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY**

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.

## Take the Mill Out of the Mud!

When the ground around a building is the same color as the bricks, something is wrong. Red clay and yellow sand have their uses in industry—but as a red-and-yellow carpet around a mill they are hard on the eyes.

Then on a rainy day who wants to walk on sticky, slippery clay? Or slide along on the loose sand? A carpet of green grass, with evergreens, flowering shrubs and shade trees to set the pattern, is easier on the eyes and less ruffling to the temper. The cost of these trees and plants is so little that there is no good reason for not having them around the grounds.

### Fence the Grounds with Hedges rather than with Wood or Wire

To help lift the mill out of the mud use hedges along the border lines and drives; put some evergreens at the entrance, and have flowering shrubs along the foundations. If there is room, a little rose garden will be an added attraction. Green grass and these other things will go a long way toward crowding out the mud.

Our landscape service will show you what shrubs and trees can be used to best advantage, and tell you the cost of lifting the mill out of the mud. Our staff will supervise the planting, and a one-year guarantee goes with each job. Just drop us a line, indicating you would like our ideas.

### The Howard-Hickory Co.

*Landscape Gardeners, Nurserymen*

Hickory, North Carolina

## Clark's Directory

OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS



Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

*Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every*

*Salesman who travels this territory.*

Current Edition: January, 1931

Price \$2.00

**Clark Publishing Co.**

Charlotte, N. C.

## Do You Know of Aktivin-S

The reliable and convenient  
chemical ingredient

for better starch sizes and finishes

*Booklet describing method on request*

**THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION**

50 Union Square

New York City

*Exclusive Southern Sales Agents*

**American Aniline Products, Inc.**

1003 West Trade Street

Charlotte, N. C.